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The Rolling Paper

a special supplement inside today

THE DAILY CARDINAL

Five Cents

saturday

3-21-70

VOL. LXXX, No. 107

TAA, Young 'Mediate' Issues



A P&S squad car (right) watched over a truck making a delivery at the Union. Pickets crowded

near the loading dock in an attempt to talk to the driver.

—Cardinal: Michael Mally

By SUSAN MOSELEY
Cardinal Staff Writer

The Teaching Assistants Assn. (TAA) and the University met again Friday in mediation sessions with Prof. Nathan Feinsinger, whom Chancellor Young recognized as an "official mediator."

Young agreed to cooperate with mediation efforts, but, he stressed that this is not a resumption of face to face bargaining or negotiations.

"At this stage," Young said, referring to his decision to cooperate with mediation, "I see no reason for another form of interaction. We're not bargaining with the TAA, but we will listen to Mr. Feinsinger."

Young's acceptance of Feinsinger's mediation was interpreted by many as an indication of his desire to resume some sort of bargaining while still "saving face" by not returning to direct negotiations.

Young told the TAA bargaining team Sunday night that he would break off negotiations if they went on strike.

"Mediation is just another form of negotiations," a TAA spokesman said, explaining that the inclusion of Feinsinger as a mediator allows Young to stand firm on his decision not to "negotiate," while it still accomplishes the same end as direct negotiations.

In reference to the progress of the mediation so far, one TA said, "We've been picking on the trivial side issues, not the central issues."

TAA bargaining team member James Marketti said, "We've done a lot of talking with Mr. Feinsinger, but he's provided no indication that the University is willing to move on any issues."

(continued on page 3)

Campuses Seethe: Press Ignores

By WALTER BOGDANICH
Cardinal Staff Writer

Student unrest at the University of Michigan, University of California - Berkeley, University of Washington and New York State University - Buffalo, reached new heights this past week, while news coverage of these events has amounted to a virtual news blackout.

At the University of Michigan a student supported strike gripped the tense campus Thursday. The strike followed on the heels of a large student rally which ended with what students call "a violent police charge."

Protest on the campus has revolved around a list of ultimatums presented to the administration by black students. Found among the demands is one calling for the University to increase black student enrollment to ten per cent, and a policy whereby

poor black students would be given sufficient financial aid.

Regents of the University rejected all demands in a meeting Thursday, and students announced the strike would continue Monday.

Martin Hirschman, editor of the student newspaper, The Michigan Daily, told the Cardinal in a phone interview, "If fairly militant but non-violent action will be used on Monday, the strike will have a good chance of success."

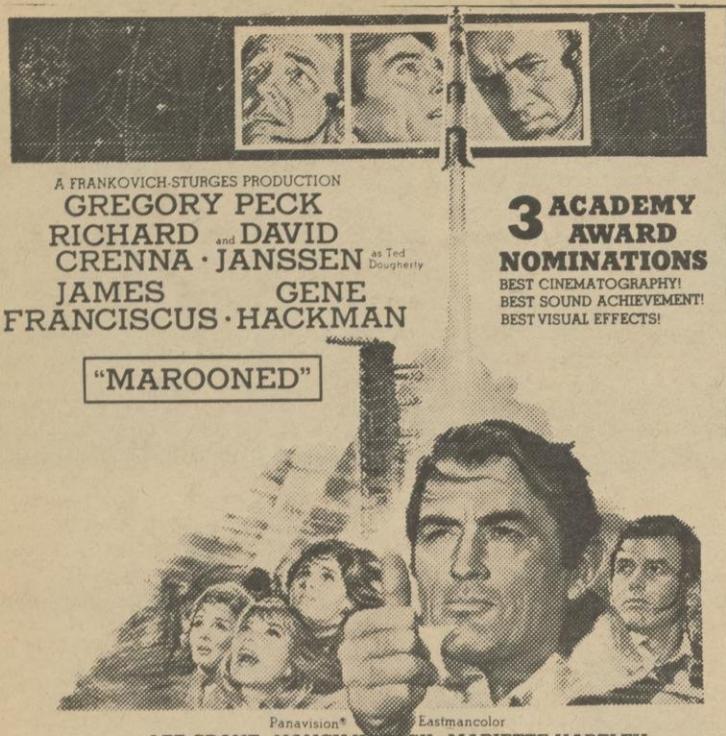
Although turmoil at the University of Washington in Seattle has generally subsided, the prospect of renewed hostility remains likely when students return from semester break next week. (The University has a tri-mester system.)

Mass protest, spurred by a list of

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"Up Against the Wall" Radio
Review on Page 11

New WSA Bylaws
Are Passed
Report on Page 6



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Cardiac Computer System Aids Smaller Hospitals

By HARLEY GORDON

A new computer system has been developed that now enables the smallest hospitals to have cardiac diagnostic capabilities equal to those of large urban hospitals.

The system, developed by computer expert William Miller and University cardiologist Dr. Richard Wasserberger, has the potential of making accurate, low cost electrocardiogram analysis available to a great many more people on an almost instantaneous basis.

Electrocardiograms (EKG's) are measurements of electrical waves which pass through the heart as it beats. By measuring and analyzing these waves, physicians can diagnose many heart diseases.

Previously, a smaller hospital was under the handicap of not having the facilities, the time or personnel to effectively cope with the complex problem of diagnosing these electrocardiograms.

The EKG's were usually sent to larger hospitals to be analyzed. The result was loss of valuable time, and expenses that made it extremely difficult for most patients to afford.

The new system, however, will solve many of these problems. In the first stage technicians or doctors at Wisconsin hospitals will telephone measurements made by EKG machines into a main computer at a large urban hospital. There the measurements will be fed into the computer and a diagnosis made. The results will be available almost instantly.

"Soon we hope to develop facilities allowing electrocardiograms to be fed directly into the computer over telephone lines," Dr. Wasserberger explained. "The patient will be directly linked to the computer from his hospital hundreds of miles away."

"Eventually we would like to develop a miniature system that could be hooked directly onto the EKG machine and that could be afforded by even the smallest

hospitals," Wasserberger added.

The computer program, developed by Miller, consists of two parts. When the computer gets an EKG from a patient, it begins the mathematical portion of its program. It analyzes the complicated data to get results it will need for diagnosis.

In the second, or logic phase, the computer begins to examine its results to see if heart disease is present. The computer is presently programmed to diagnose most major heart ailments that can now be diagnosed by electrographic technicians. Once an aberration is found, the computer prints it out along with suggestions for further diagnostic tests.

As of now the new system has proven to be a valuable aid to doctors in helping diagnose electrocardiograms. Eventually it could be programmed to effectively diagnose electroencephalograms (brain waves) and other organs of the body.

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All those interested in summer European flights are invited to attend an informational meeting at 8 p.m.,

TUESDAY, MARCH 24

in the Union. Check "today in the Union" for room number.

WSA FLIGHTS

Bandy Calls Charges Personal Harassment

By STEVE VETZNER
Cardinal Staff Writer

Madison landlord William Bandy said charges of building code violations against him were "silly" and called the citations were "a form of harassment."

Bandy, who owns a large amount of property in the Mifflin-Bassett area, was charged with more than 50 violations of city building codes in six of his buildings.

Bandy pleaded not guilty to the charges and was ordered to sign a personal bond of \$5,100 and will appear for trial April 29 before County Judge Russell B. Mittelstadt.

Bandy charged that on some of the violations the work had already been done. He also said that the violations are a form of harassment because of his criticisms of city officials.

"My property is head and shoulders above others and I haven't seen them being cited," said Bandy.

Jeff Kannel, publicity spokesman for the Madison Tenant Union (MTU) who lives in one of Bandy's houses, agreed with him that politics

play a lot do with the citations.

"The role of the building inspector is not above politics," said Kannel. "You would have a hard time to get inspectors to look at one of Philip Engen's buildings."

Engen, who is the object of a rent deferral by the MTU has not criticized city officials as Bandy has done.

Bandy has been cited for such things as leaky water pipes, obstructed hallways, failure to remove garbage from outside areas, lack of guard rails, failure to paint outside sidings, inadequate or faulty electrical-wiring, and faulty oil and gas burners.

Bandy admitted that some of the violations are legitimate but feels that he has been selected because of his outspoken remarks.

"I'm tired of the city pointing their finger at me. This whole thing came last May when I yelled at the Mayor," said Bandy.

Bandy is currently negotiating with the MTU over a collective bargaining agreement. He doesn't think the charges result from this, but said "I haven't helped myself any."

Young Declines TAA Offer To Resume Negotiations

By GORDON DICKINSON
Cardinal Staff Writer

Chancellor Edwin Young turned down a Teaching Assistants Assn. (TAA) offer to resume formal negotiations Friday.

Young told representatives of the striking teaching assistants it would not be fruitful resume bargaining at this time, but he agreed to continue talking with the TAA through law Prof. Nathan Feinsinger, who has been mediating the dispute informally since Monday.

"We put a good proposal in front of them," Young said. "Our interest is to find out what's wrong with a good proposal."

Young said "I didn't say I would never negotiate." But, he said the situation had apparently not changed since the TAA went on strike Monday.

After the meeting with Young, James Marketti, a member of the TAA bargaining team, said negotiations obviously had not worked in the past. He told reporters that the TAA is willing to try mediation for a while.

In response to a question from reporters after the meeting Young said he has not been pressured by the University Board of Regents to fire the TAs who have been striking. Young said, "nobody is against TAs. I'm not against TAs. Evidence of our attitude is our agreement with local 171 (state, local and municipal employees)."

A reporter asked Young what would happen if parents of University students filed suits against the University because classes are not meeting in many cases. Young answered, "Tell them to sue the TAA." When he was asked again he said, "It will be an interesting series of legal suits."

Young told reporters he visited picket lines Thursday night "to pass the time." He said he talked to "people he liked." According to a TAA spokesman, Young asked pickets when they were going to get off the picket lines and begin bargaining.

At a noon rally Friday TAA Pres. Robert Muehlenkamp announced the support of the New Mobilization committee to End the War in Vietnam. The message Muehlenkamp read from the "New Mobe" said the group "supports your just demands. The right to strike is basic to our democracy and must be protected."

Gerri Marchant, from the Wisconsin division of the American Federation of Teachers (AFT) announced the strike support of the Wisconsin AFT. She said, "We think you are half way home—victory."

Richard Hickson, director of the college division of the AFT in Washington D.C., announced support for the strike from the national AFT.

The class attendance statistics

compiled by the TAA were read by Carl Scramm, head of the TAA tactics task force.

He said attendance in Social Science at 7:45 was 19 per cent of normal. At 8:50 the attendance in Social Science was 18 per cent of normal. At 9:55 it was 14 per cent of normal.

Attendance at 11 a.m. was 46 per cent according to TAA count. Schramm said the high attendance in Social Science at 11 was due to three tests which were given at that hour.

In Van Vleck attendance was down 88 per cent at 7:45, 80 per cent at 9:55 and 70 per cent at 11.

Attendance all morning in Van Hise was 17 per cent.

Picketing remained quiet and cheerful despite the cold weather.

Picket lines sang the TAA version of the "12 days of Christmas" and talked to people walking through the lines.

STANLEY ARONOWITZ, columnist for The Guardian, with 16 years of trade union experience, will speak on "The Political Implications of the TAA Strike," Sunday, March 22, at 2 p.m. in the Wisconsin Union.

SEVERAL GROUPS WILL SPONSOR A MARCH which will leave the Library Mall at 1:00 p.m., Monday, March 23. The march is intended to demonstrate solidarity with striking postal workers and with the TAA. The groups sponsoring the action, Mother Jones, Worker-Student Alliance, and Fan-Shen Collective, have secured a parade permit.

State Affected By Mail Strike

By HOLLY SIMS
Cardinal Staff Writer

Mail service stopped in eight south-eastern Wisconsin counties yesterday, and Madison members of the National Letter Carriers Union met last night to discuss their stand on the largest strike against the federal government in history.

A nationwide walkout by postal workers is predicted if no agreement is reached in four days.

Postal workers in 12 states have left their jobs in sympathy with a walkout by letter carriers in New York Wednesday.

The strike, which has so far affected at least 20 million people, is hitting the business and financial communities the hardest; some Wall Street brokers foresee the entire securities industry shut down if the strike continues.

Ignoring a federal injunction, the strikers are seeking a 5.4 per cent pay raise retroactive to last October which has long been tied up in Congress.

The letter carriers, whose present annual salaries range from \$6,176 to \$8,442 after 21 years, are also demanding a pay scale that would start at \$8,500 and reach the top, \$11,700, after five years.

The chairman of the Senate and House Post Office Committees declared yesterday that Congress would not be pressured into a pay raise by the strike, and Postmaster General Winton Blount and Labor Secy. George Shultz said they would discuss the issues if strikers returned to work by Monday.

Since the Post Office Dept. can't authorize the wage increase which the strikers deem necessary to rise above a subsistence near the poverty level, the decision rests with Congress.

Nixon is also being attacked for the pay increase hold up which he labeled "inflationary." At this time, he is working with the national leadership of all seven major postal unions that have condemned the strike.

National leaders said they would gauge local letter carriers' sentiment by decisions in Chicago and other large cities. Chicago letter carriers voted last night to go out, and there was a wildcat in Milwaukee yesterday. "As goes Chicago, so goes the nation," said the National Letter Carriers president.

Joseph Thompson, president of Postal Workers Local 241 in Madison, said unions generally felt sympathy with the strikers, but the decision to strike rested with the national leadership.

The Nixon administration has tied postal pay legislation with a plan for what it calls postal reform. Under this scheme, the postal service would be turned into a government owned, privately operated corporation based on the profit motive. The unions are generally opposed to this "reform," and the administration fears the bill would never pass Congress if a wage increase was passed with no strings attached.

Madison Postmaster John Whitmore said he was "sweating out" the outcome of Branch 507's meeting last night. Ninety per cent of the city's letter carriers belong to the union.

OFF THE WIRE

Compiled from the Associated Press

Cost of Living Rise Worst in 20 Years

WASHINGTON — Higher food prices, a big jump in home mortgage interest rates and other price hikes in February continued the nation's worst rise in living costs in 20 years.

Last month's increase of five-tenths of one per cent in typical family living costs clipped another nickel from the value of a \$10 bill and boosted the government's Consumer Price Index to 132.5, the Labor Department said.

The index figure means it cost \$13.25 last month for food, clothing, housing, transportation, medical care and recreation that cost \$10 a decade ago, reducing the value of the 1957-59 dollar to 75.5 cents.

At the same time, average weekly earnings of some 45 million rank-and-file workers rose \$1.06 to \$117.18. That was \$7.07 more than a year ago. But inflation has erased \$7.38 in purchasing power since last February, more than wiping out the wage gain, said the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

New Selective Service Head Named

WASHINGTON — Curtis W. Tarr, a 45 year old former university president who opposes use of the draft to punish antiwar demonstrators, was confirmed Friday as the new director of the Selective Service System.

The Senate's voice vote approval of Tarr, himself once an Army draftee, came a day after the Senate Armed Services Committee had okayed him as successor to Gen. Lewis B. Hershey who stepped out of the director's post Feb. 15.

Tarr, a native of Stockton, Calif., and a former president of Lawrence University at Appleton, Wis., was serving as an assistant secretary of the Air Force when selected by President Nixon to succeed the 76 year old Hershey.

Atlanta Mayor Fires 1,400 For Striking

ATLANTA — Backing up an earlier ultimatum, Mayor Sam Massell fired 1,400 city employees Friday for continuing a four day strike.

Letters of dismissal went to the striking workers, who included sanitationmen, and water, sewer, park and street department employees, after negotiations failed between the city of Atlanta and union officials.

"As far as we are concerned the strike is over," said a spokesman for the mayor. "As for people who refuse to go to work, they have been terminated."

Air May Contain Hidden Cancer Agents

SAN ANTONIO — The president of the American Cancer Society said Friday there probably are scores of unknown, hidden cancer-causing agents in the environment.

For this reason, said Dr. Jonathan E. Rhoads, the fight against air pollution in the 1970s is also a fight against cancer.

Dr. Rhoads, chairman of the Surgery Department at the University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine, said one major environmental carcinogen, or cancer-causing agent, has been identified —cigarette smoke—and that this was a fairly obvious culprit.

"But for each such obvious carcinogen," he said, "we suspect that there are in our environment scores of unknown, hidden carcinogens, whose action is so subtle as to avoid detection in this manner."

At least 600 chemicals are known to cause cancer in animals, many of them carbon and hydrogen compounds, Dr. Rhoads told an American Cancer Society seminar for science writers.

Nation Suffers Campus Unrest

(continued from page 1)
black student demands, has been a regularity on campus for the past several weeks.

On March 11, students took over six university buildings. Fourteen people were injured when police were called.

After law enforcement officers were summoned demonstrators kept up the pressure with sporadic and brief building takeovers, generally following the policy of "non-confrontation."

Although the movement is being led by some of the more radical factions on campus, a spokesman from the student newspaper, The Daily Washington, said the demands have wide support among the faculty and students.

The most violent of recent acts of protest has occurred on the strike torn State University of New York at Buffalo.

The strike which officially began on March 2, lays claim to a casualty list of 72 people, including students, faculty, and police.

The continuing protest, which has been precipitated by the University's refusal to remove police, reached new dimensions last week when the Executive Vice President, and Executive Assis-

tant for Student Affairs submitted their resignations to acting president Peter Regan.

Faculty members also voted overwhelmingly to condemn Pres. Regan's stationing of police and demanded their "immediate removal" from campus.

Although spring vacation which begins today will undoubtedly serve to cool the campus, administrators will still be confronted with a general strike, if and when students return.

Meanwhile the situation on the University of California-Berkeley campus remained tense as officials searched for leads in connection with last week's burning of the Doe Library.

The fire which caused an estimated \$320,000 in damages was described as "clearly arson" by the Berkeley Fire Dept.

Soon after flames swept through the library, a mysterious fire caused approximately \$5000 damage to Wheeler Hall.

With terrorist attacks occurring with disturbing regularity both on campus and off, Berkeley Chancellor Roger W. Heyns was quoted as saying, "We are making every effort to protect life and property on the campus."

Exploitation in the Public Sector

Monday morning residents of scores of American cities including Madison may well find themselves without mail delivery as wildcat postal unions across the country continue to walk out on their jobs.

The postal strike, which began in New York several days ago has at this date spread to St. Paul, Milwaukee, and the states of Connecticut and New Jersey. It is the first such strike of postal workers in this country and more importantly the first mass worker demonstration directed specifically at the federal government.

One can well imagine the effects of such an action if it continues to build—the stock market will have to close, millions of pay checks will not be delivered, thousands of business transactions will not be finalized, and here, professors will not receive exams and papers people are mailing in to avoid crossing picket lines set up by the TAA.

What makes the postal workers strike vitally important and what ties it to the current TAA strike is that fact that postmen like TAs, firemen, and teachers are "public employees." Their employers, the management against whom they are acting, is the government, whether it be local, state or federal. Their exploitation, whether it be in the form of low pay, long hours or poor working conditions, is coming not from the entrepreneurial class of management but from the state.

There is great disorder inherent in strikes by public employees. At the core almost all functioning of our vast governmental bureaucracy could easily be brought to a halt if broad scale striking by public employees ever occurred. To counter this the federal government and state legislatures have outrightly forbidden such strikes. As agencies of the state, not in the private sector, they have the power to say to workers,

you may not halt labor for redress for your grievances, you have no power over the quality or quantity of your work.

In the last few years however, state employed workers from coast to coast have been defying such laws with growing frequency. They have seen billions of dollars be siphoned off from them into the waste of bureaucracy, the pockets of high paid government technocrats or tax exempt quasi-public corporations who work hand in hand with the government in reaping the profits.

The government for its part has consistently tried to swing public opinion away from the striking workers with threats of tax increases, poorer services, or an overburdening the inflation ridden economy if workers demands are met. No doubt the federal government will call for postage rate increases to kill the postal walkout. And no doubt this University will threaten to raise tuition to meet TAA proposals.

But such tactics can not work much longer. Citizens see no more service for their tax dollar when rates are raised. And students see no corresponding improvement in their education when tuition skyrockets. At the cores of the problem is an overextended economy—not overextended into the pockets of workers but into the military, into foreign exploitative investment, and into wars such as that in Vietnam and in Laos.

When workers strike the government these truths manifest themselves.

With private enterprises the state channels capital away from the workers into exploits pursued to profit the few. It could be the arms industry, Wisconsin financiers, or the oil lobby. When workers see the government exploiting them in the same way as big business does a very great first step is taken towards radical change in this country.

Letters to the Editor

Pasch calls for Merkle Reinstatement

I am shocked by the arbitrary and illegal action taken by the Chief of the Madison Fire Department and I have written to him demanding the immediate reinstatement of Lt. Charles R. Merkle. I have also called to his attention the Wisconsin Statutes which provide that no person shall be deprived of compensation while suspended pending disposition of charges, although he has indicated that the suspension for two weeks is without pay.

The implications of this unwarranted action are more far reaching in their consequences than appears on the surface. It points up again the indifference of the Chief in his recognition of the constitutional rights of even a fire fighter and further indicates that there is a continuing lack of understanding between the men and their superiors in one of the most important departments of our city government.

We intend to protect the freedom of speech of every fire fighter whether he be an official of the Union, or just a member, in whatever forum it is necessary to pursue the guarantee of this inalienable right.

MAHE Supports TAA

The regular Wednesday night meeting of the Madison Alliance for Homosexual Equality (MAHE) has adopted the following resolution and presented it to the TAA office:

"WHEREAS the Teaching Assistants Association has included among its demands anti-discriminatory regulations and associated grievance procedures, and has therefore an immediate relevance to the goals of the Madison Alliance for Homosexual Equality.

"WE, the membership of MAHE hereby proclaim our support of the general program of the TAA and endorse the current strike action.

"WE encourage the entire community to honor the picket lines in order to promote the goals of the TAA."

Adopted March 18, 1970

Solidarity Forever?

Sir:

In recent press conferences the leadership of the Teaching Assistants' Association has repeatedly expressed its desire to go back to the bargaining table to negotiate a contract with representatives of the University administration.

In contrast to this conciliatory attitude on the part of the leadership is a recent press release by the TAA News Service commenting on Chancellor Edwin Young's appearance on WHA-TV last Tuesday night. The article dubbed the program the "Chancellor Young Comedy Hour", referred to Young as brilliantly characterizing the "bumbling father image", and compared him to Spiro Agnew.

The willingness to negotiate with the University, alongside belittling, satirical criticism of its chief administrator on the Madison Campus underscores in this writer's mind a fundamental ambivalence within the Teaching Assistants' Association: the desire to represent a serious labor organization on the one hand, yet an immature attitude in attempting to achieve the objectives of the Union on the other.

Michael Oester
Research Assistant
Chemistry Dept.

Education Demand
Of TAA Analyzed

Since the TAA's strike has started and following the breakdown of negotiations with the administration, the significance and desirability of some of the TAA's demands have been well appreciated and more understood. The more the students and TAs realize and give their support to these demands, however, the more the administration has been uneasy and apprehensive. The reason for this polarization of feelings and attitudes is not hard to understand.

Before the strike was begun, the bread and butter issues seemed to have the most attention both from the administration and the TAs. During the negotiation the administration singled out the bread and butter issues for discussion and propaganda. It

can be said now that the administration was trying to displace priorities and confuse the university community. It is becoming increasingly clear that the administration was trying to divert attention from the most important issue—educational reform. The credit for keeping this issue at the center of attention should go to the undergraduates, the TAs, and the TAA.

As the strike continues the issue of education reform is becoming the focus of attention. For the administration this issue poses a threat to the university, the section of the society it is designed to serve, and to the purposes and plans of the status quo in general. It is a cardinal belief of the administration that the university can serve and continue to serve the status quo if and only if the top administrators and fellow collaborators of the faculty have the absolute power to design and tailor both the forms and contents of education. For them a university is an institution where rationalizations are generously offered to preserve and sustain what is and to suppress and deflect what ought to be. And this rationalization always starts by ridiculing any practical or intellectual attempt to choose between what is given and what the capabilities of this society can ensure and endure. Rational and humane alternatives are suppressed as subversive and utopian; the few concerned souls who hold these ideals are consoled with Freudian terms. The threat this issue poses to the university may be symbolic or real. Whatever its outcome may be, the mere fact that it has been raised and discussed by the students is a lasting significance.

Because this point has been raised and is being discussed, more and more students are realizing the role of the universities in this society. It is a common experience among college students that during most of their college years they are spending more and more time in trying to refute and expose the fallacies many of the theses, hypotheses and conclusions of their textbooks. The undertaking is difficult and at times painful. To enoble the trivial and to distort and undermine the rational, many a textbook writer resorts to a jungle of new words, terms and phrases. Brought up to admire and worship the high priests of college institutions, many an undergraduate finds it hard to accept that the author of his textbook is writing trivia and presenting distorted facts. The result is that the student, instead of accepting the trivia as trivia, begins to question his capabilities and intelligence. At this point and as far as the university is concerned, the process of education is completed. Accordingly, education is defined as accepting the irrational as rational, and short of this, chastising oneself for failing to see the irrational as rational. The degree has become the symbol of this absurdity.

The traditional role of the university administrators and professors is based on the fact that they are older than the students, that they have had more experience, and that they have read more books. This, it is argued, gives the college administrator or professor the right to choose the important issues a society faces and the way they are analyzed. It can be readily accepted that a professor has had more experience than his students. But this is far from saying that his experience is representative of the experiences and perceptions of all the members of a society. Much less does it represent the experiences and perceptions of the young who react to the present societal situation in a way a professor may not react because of what he carries from the past, which serves him as a screen to perceive the present. In a true university, there is room for both students and professors. For a true education both the students and the professors can utilize their divergent experiences to determine the relevant areas for education. Once the broad issues are defined and determined jointly, perhaps after the professor may recommend relevant works to what has been agreed upon.

A concerned foreign student



LETTERS AND FORUMS

The Daily Cardinal welcomes letters to the Editor on any subject. To be published, letters must be triple spaced, a maximum of three typewritten pages, and signed. Please give class and year although a name will be withheld by request.

Longer letters on topical and non-topical subjects, although less likely to be printed, will be run under Forum Columns. We reserve the right to edit letters for length, libel, and style. Daily Cardinal, 425 Henry Mall, Madison, Wisc.

Doctors Report on Health Brutality in U.S.

WASHINGTON (AP) — A scathing report by the American Public Health Assn. (APHA) says the nation's medical care system is broken down with millions of persons exposed to health brutality each day.

"Circumstances that can only be called health brutality pervade the lives of millions of American people who live in communities that seem designed to break the human spirit," the report said.

The report was prepared by the current APHA president, Dr. Paul B. Cornely, and the immediate past president, Dr. Lester Breslow, after the two visited six communities across the nation last year.

The APHA is a private organization representing 18,000 doctors and public health workers. The report offered case studies that included:

* A 59 year old Mexican-American grandmother in a Houston, Tex., barrio who is ineligible for welfare or Social Security and must support herself and her two year old grandson on \$10 a week from her son.

Four of her 12 children died from diarrhea, a diarrhea, "a common disease in children who suffer from malnutrition."

* Several hundred predominantly Mexican-American farm workers in Tulare County, Calif., who are sick each year after being sprayed with pesticides from crop dusting planes.

* A 53 year old American Indian veteran of World War II living in a shack in Great Falls, Mont., and supporting himself, six children and one grandchild on a small pension and "what we can scrounge from salvage in a junkyard."

"He can neither afford to buy food stamps nor return to the hospital for post-cancer treatments—because his family would not have

food while he is gone."

* "An 'uncooperative' chronic alcoholic who carried a card from Grady Hospital identifying himself as an epileptic, but who, a few days before our visit had occupied the hole—a four foot by eight foot solitary confinement cell—in the Atlanta, Ga., city prison.

"As public health physicians, we thought we knew pretty well the nature and extent of these conditions," Cornely and Breslow said in the report, titled Health Crisis in America, "but frankly we were shocked and are still reeling.

"While there has been considerable improvement in the quality of life for most Americans, the fact still remains that a large proportion of the 20 million blacks, 5 million Mexican-Americans, 500,000 American Indians and millions of others live day in and day out in conditions we would not let our animals endure.

"And the system of care for people with disease associated with such conditions seems mainly to obstruct their receiving the care that is needed," the report said.

The study describes ghetto dwellers in rat-infested, over-priced apartments with nonfunctioning plumbing that menaced health.

When disease strikes, the report said, there often are no local physicians or clinics; public hospitals miles away and poorly served by transportation offer long waits and impersonal care; welfare-linked medical assistance is too frequently unavailable for those most needy.

The report cited the case of "the

woman in Tulare County, eight months pregnant, whose Medi-Cal (medicaid) eligibility had been canceled last month because her husband had just found a temporary job, thus forcing her to seek care at the county hospital which previous experience had taught her to hate."

LA STRADA

The French-Italian Film Society will show "La Strada" in Italian with English subtitles, Monday at 7:30 in B-102 Van Vleck. Membership for the remaining 8 films is \$3. Tickets are available in 618 Van Hise or at the door.

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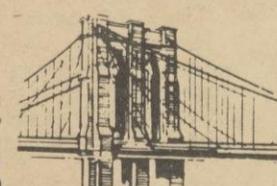
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Lt. Merkle Reinstatement Demanded by Pasch

Maurice Pasch, lawyer for Lt. Charles Merkle, president of Fire fighters Local 311, said yesterday he has written Fire Chief Ralph McGraw demanding the reinstatement of Merkle.

Merkle was suspended Wednesday for a news release he wrote, sanctioned by the union, which criticized McGraw's promotional practices.

Pasch said he was shocked by

The Daily Cardinal

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The Rolling Paper

The Daily Cardinal: A Special Supplement

Slavery 1970

Something is happening here and we do know what it is. There is a revolutionary community of youth in Madison (and Berkeley, Ann Arbor, etc. etc.) growing up through the cracks in the Man's sidewalk. In fact we're making cracks in his street and even taking the whole road away from him. Most of us are aware of the tactics the state uses to keep our Revolution down, but many apparently aren't hip to the way Pig Amerika uses death drugs like smack, speed and barbs to isolate us from our brothers and sisters and enslave us to chemicals.

"NAKED Lunch—a frozen moment when everyone sees what is on the end of every fork."

I haven't seen the exact manner in which the junk virus operates through fifteen years of addiction. The pyramid of junk, one level eating the level below (it is no accident that the junk higher-ups are always fat and the addict in the street is always thin) right up to the top or tops since there are many junk pyramids feedin on the peoples of the world and all built on basic principles of monopoly:

1—Never give anything away for nothing.

2—Never give more than you have to give (always catch the buyer hungry and always make him wait).

3—Always take everything back if you possibly can.

The Pusher always gets it all back. The addict needs more and more junk to maintain a human form . . . buy off off the Monkey.

Junk is the mold of monopoly and possession. The addict stands by while his junk legs carry him straight in on the junk beam to relapse. Junk is quantitative and accurately measurable. The more junk you use the less you have and the more you have the more you use. All the hallucinogen drugs are considered sacred by those who use them—they are Peyote Cults and *Bannisteria* Cults, Hashish Cults and Mushroom Cults—the "Sacred Mushrooms of Mexico enable a man to see God"—but no one ever suggested that junk is sacred. There are no opium cults. Opium is profane and quantitative like money. I have heard that there was once a beneficent non-habit forming junk in India. It was called soma and is pictured as a beautiful tide. If soma ever existed the Pusher was there to bottle it and monopolize it and sell it and it turned into plain old time JUNK.

Junk is the ideal product . . . the ultimate merchandise. No sales talk necessary. The client will crawl through a sewer and beg to buy . . . The junk merchant does not sell his product to the consumer, he sells the consumer to the product. He does no improve and simplify his merchandise. He degrades and simplifies the client. He pays his staff in junk

Junk yields a basic formula of "evil" virus: The Algebra of Need. The face of "evil" is always the face of total need." A dope fiend is a man in total need of dope. Beyond a certain frequency need knows absolutely no limit or control. In the words of total need: "Wouldn't you?" Yes you would. You would lie, cheat, steal, inform on your friends, do any to satisfy total need. Because you would be in a state of total sickness, total possession, and no in a position to act in any other than they do. A rabid dog



cannot choose but bite. Dope fiends are sick people who cannot act other than they do. Assuming a self-righteous position is nothing to the purpose unless your purpose be to keep the junk virus in operation. And junk is a big industry.

If you wish to alter or annihilate a pyramid of numbers in a serial relation, you alter or remove the bottom number. If we wish to annihilate the junk pyramid, we must start with the bottom of the pyramid: the Addict in the Street, and stop tilting quixotically for the "higher ups" so called, all of whom are immediately replaceable. The addict in the street who must have junk to live is the one irreplaceable factor in the junk equation. When there are no more addicts to buy junk from there will be no junk traffic. As long as junk need exists, someone will service it.

This Issue...

...was planned for The Daily Cardinal by the Community Drug Education Committee. The articles, except for the one on the Blue Bus, were gathered from publications—some overground and most underground. This supplement is meant to present to the community a consensus youth culture fact sheet on drugs.

Speed Still Kills

People have been down on speed since freaks started doing it. "Speed kills" is one of the oldest buttons ever to be worn on the shirts and hats and pants of the oldest psychedelic marauders. Every hop community has its nooks and crannies filled with strung-out looking wasted speed freaks. Every hop community always blames it beats and ripples on the runaway meth junkies. And people know, especially those who once were into it, in the hushed recesses of their minds what a bummer speed is. And, dammit, it is a bummer.

Anybody who's going to spend what-ever bread you have for food on a teaspoon full of white crystal is a bummer. Anybody whose eyes are going to pop out over the boiling water solution of crystalline death and then squeeze it into an eyedropper syringe and tie the blood out of the bottom half of your arm and stick a filthy point into it and elate at the blood seeping its way into the needle and push wasted fingers on a pressurized nipple and feel the blood and death ejaculate its way back into your arm and wait for your heart to palpitate a dinneful of s---t back to your brain and then fall out on the floor from the rush is a f---g bummer.

After a while you can only get off for

about a half hour and then its the blackness of crashing and going out to try and find some bread to cop.

Speed is the kind of drug that makes you feel the work it does. You can feel it eating away at your brain and you can feel your body losing whatever weight and nutrients it has. You're always too f---d up to eat and even balling seems like a drag; especially if you can't even get a hard-on. Your eyes become caverns of hostility or simple, wasted, blank stares. Even if you never touch a needle, you still get wasted, as s---t, like a dying animal draining its life on a boiling desert.

Methedrine can flip you out to the point of non-existence; a complete negation of all that is. Dope is an integral part of the revolution, but this is a negative dope, tearing away at any and all that a person possesses.

People have to be hip to not turning on to it in the first place. And dexedrine is just as bad, if not worse than crystal. Popping a pill to stay up all night will f---k up your head as bad as shooting. If you want to stay up, you'll stay up, and it's as simple as that. But jumping on people who are into it already ain't the answer. JUST DON'T START MESSING AROUND WITH IT.

Ginsberg on Speed

By ALLEN GINSBERG

Let's issue a general declaration to the underground community, contra speed-freaks ex cathedra, Speed is anti-social, paranoid making, it's a drag, bad for your body, bad for your mind, generally speaking. In the long run uncreative and it's a plague in the whole dope industry. All the nice gentle dope fiends are getting screwed up by the real horror monster Frankenstein Speedfreaks who are going around stealing and bad mouthing everybody.

The answer to it, I would say, is somehow put the speedfreaks in relation to doctors and nature, again. What the government ought to do is establish quiet farms-mountain-wilderness-fresh air-heated log cabins, where speedfreaks can go with their girl friends or boy friends, if they have any, and get out of the city where speed is available and get back to the refreshing influence of nature. They're getting all dirty fingered handling the garbage in the city, and they're getting all sorts of electronic horror vibrations. It's the worst thing in the whole drug scene that I know of, the one think I can't figure out what to do.

I've used speed, briefly, like for a day for writing, but the use of speed over two days tends to lead to irritability and inconsistency and a kind of Hitlerian

mentality, which may be the by-products of real perceptions of interest. But generally, the interpretations are over-forced, with too much will power and insistence, so they're always leaning on everyone else around them, trying to force everybody else into their universe. It's not a common universe that is the problem, it's not everyone can participate in—the speed crystal universe. Speed was originally invented by the Germans for use by pilots in bombing England, so it's originally a kind of totalitarian synthetic.

The physiological problem is that if you stay up three or four or five days, you tend not to eat well enough to nourish your body, and pretty soon there comes to be a metaphysic of despising your body out of that crystal universe. Since you don't sleep, you don't get your 45 necessary minutes of dreaming each night, and so after a while the unconscious dream life begins to erupt during waking, walking around consciousness, and you begin to act out your dream life and mistaking hallucinations from the unconscious as being manifest sensory realities that other people can pick up on, which is not true, so there's a disjunction of realities. Or there's the insistence on your reality being the only reality, if you're on the speed freak, which is undemocratic, and that's where

it's totalitarian.

Since 1958 it's been a plague around my house. People that I liked or who were good artists, have gotten all screwed up on it, and come around burning down the door, stealing. All the stuff I brought back from India was stolen by speed-freaks.

The junk problem's an easy problem to handle compared to the speed problem. With speed you don't have a physiological addiction, but you do have a psychic addiction, which is strong and is followed by a long depression. It takes several months for the metabolism to restabilize itself, and there's a depression that lasts during this time. Apparently getting off speed requires a great deal of attention and care and love and nature. But the speed addict has generally so offended everybody by the time he wants to get off that he's created a social void for himself.

The ideal government agency to deal with speed freaks would be a whole bunch of lumberjacks up in the mountains and strong peasant girls to cook flapjacks and make a fire; and let the speed demon sleep off his depressions and lie around for a couple of weeks until he finally feels like going out and smelling the evergreens and then maybe building a fence or a bridge back.



Down on Smack

On the East coast you can hardly find grass or hash anymore. There are no more mellow drugs in New York, and the word from Boston and Philly is the same. In Chicago and the Midwest they're passing off Indiana and Iowa weed as the finest local stuff. Even southern California is starting to go dry.

The marijuana scarcity is the result of U.S. Government policy. They've decided to stop the flow of grass into America at its course and for the most part, that's Mexico. They're spraying the Mexican marijuana fields with the same defoliants they use in Vietnam, cracking down on the small airplanes which do a lot of the running, and using an informer system in Mexico to nab the big runners at the border.

The grass squeeze has not caused any slow down in the use of drugs. We don't use drugs just because the drugs are there. We use them because the schools suck, because the streets can become a drag

with nothing to do but hang, because the army is crazy, because getting high is better sometimes than getting drunk. But the grass has been closed up by the government, so the supply of the heavy stuff was opened up by the Syndicate.

With no grass around, too many people are turning to smack. In New York the scene is real heavy; in the parks where kids hang out you can buy smack almost as easy as you can get someone to buy you some beer. Or if it isn't smack, it's heavy speed like methadine, or it's heavy downers (like tuanal, used in mental hospitals instead of straight jackets to keep the patients quiet) which numbs you so much you're wide open for an overdose.

The government and the Syndicate have made the big coalition, the slob wedding. The government action in Mexico has opened up for the Mafia a whole new market for smack, and the invasion of smack into the scene has begun to take

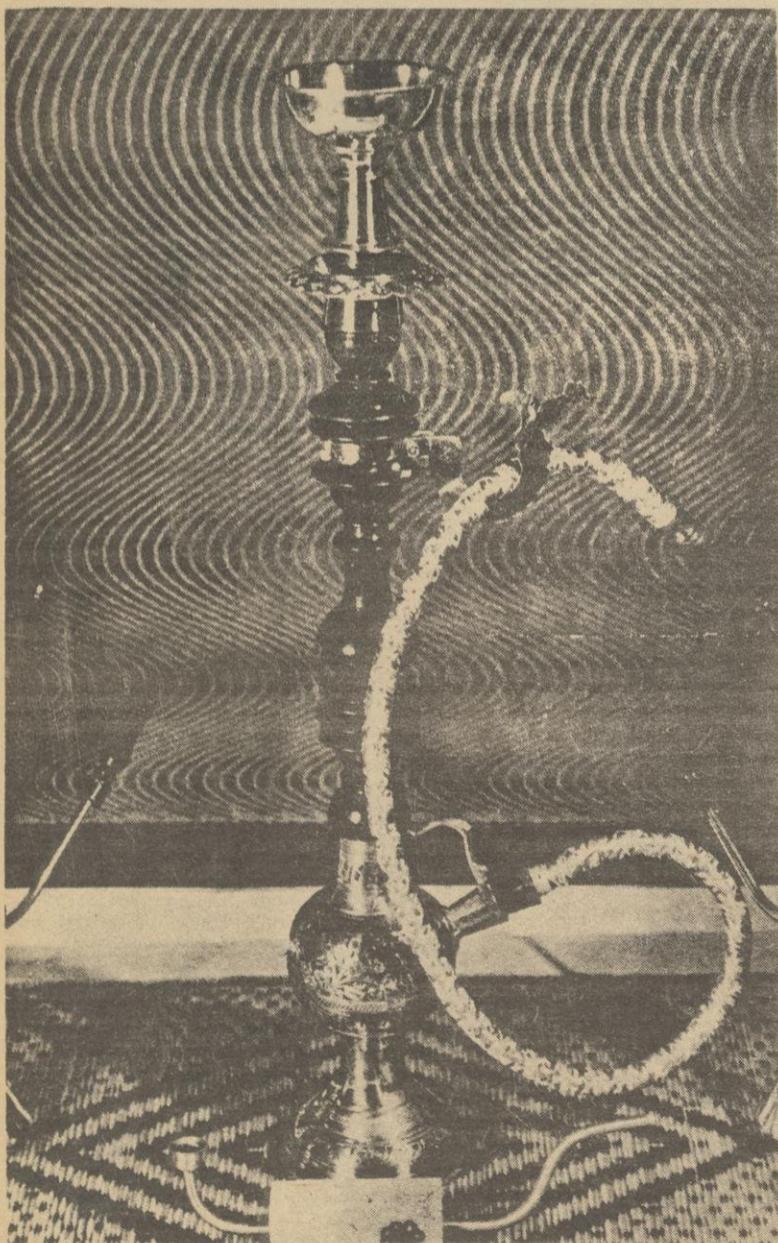
the fight out of the Revolution in some places. The kids who last year were ripping up the New York City high schools are staying wiped out on smack this year. The kids, who used to fight in the street gangs and were starting to realize that the enemy wasn't the cats on the other block but the punks on the draft boards or in the police stations, are staying quiet and happy on smack.

The point is, the government only cracks down on grass when it wants to. In Vietnam there's enough grass to keep the soldiers from freaking out at the war and putting bullets through their 2nd Lieutenants. But back home the grass was working the other way—helping kids see through the b---t at school and work, helping them break out. So they're bringing the smack in—to keep us quiet, to stop us from trying to make some changes.

All this turns a lot of our people into pushers. Not big pushers, but just enough

to make a little bread and stay into their own stuff. In Chicago we find a lot of people who say our park used to be tight. Everyone was together. Now everybody is trying to out push everybody else. The drug thing is turning brothers and sisters into burners.

The scene isn't good. The Syndicate and the government always mess over the people, us. We all dig a little stuff now and then, but the heavy stuff will kill us. Beware of the pusher men. We've got to cut through a lot of this s---. Drugs may seem cool, but they're used to keep people cool. The man may be down on drugs, but he lets certain syndicate slobs push them. So think it out brothers and sisters. We've got work to do, and we all need to relax now and then. But we aren't going nowhere strung out and hasseling each other. Get high on the people and SMACK the enemy.



LSD: New Myths Di

LYSERGIC ACID DIETHYLAMIDE (LSD-25) A Technical Fact Sheet . . . to dispel certain myths and rumors and replace them with new ones . . .

Why is it called LSD? Why not LAD for the initials?

LSD was synthesized in 1938 at Sandoz Labs, Switzerland, by Stoll & Hoffman. Its effects weren't discovered till 1943 when Hoffman didn't wash his hands before lunch. They named it lyserg saure diethylamid—German for "evil destroyer of our nation's youth."

In what pharmacological category is LSD?

It's called psychotogenic, psychotomimetic, hallucinogenic, or psychedelic, depending on the attitude of the writer.

To what other drugs is LSD related?

LSD is an indolealkylamine like DMT, Psilocin and Ibogaine. These all have chemical structures built around serotonin, a substance always present in your brain.

What is its physical form?

LSD is a crystalline white powder freely soluble in chloroform and less soluble in water. It can be packed in anything—sugar cube, capsule, aspirin, Coke, cookie, fingernail dirt, postage stamp glue.

How is it administered?

Usually orally. It can be shot up but the effect's the same, and orally is cleaner. Note—you can't psychedelicize Chicago by doping the water supply. LSD breaks down in a few hours in water—faster in chlorinated water.

What's the usual dosage?

According to folklore, 100 to 250 micrograms—less than a speck of dust. But no one really knows. Acid is one of the

most dose independent drugs known. You can't always vary effects by varying dosage—25 mikes might hit you like 1000 hits your friend. But no one ever died of an overdose, in fact the big hassel is finding stuff good enough to get you off. Most street acid contains only a fraction of the amount necessary for a real trip. Also it may contain adulterants like amphetamine or even strichnine.

Why are the dosage rules different for LSD?

For a little headache, you take an aspirin. For a big headache, you take two aspirin, because it acts directly on your body while it's in your body. But LSD is a "catalyst" acting indirectly to trigger a chemical reaction that doesn't include the acid itself. All the stuff is in you already—the LSD just gives it a push and is out of your body before you start tripping out. It's only one of several triggers. You can do it with fasting and praying, with strokes, with a good orgasm.

How long is the trip?

Usually 8 to 14 hours. For some people a bad trip (psychotic episode?) can last days or years. You can also have recurrences—triplets or full trips that happen days, weeks or months after you've dropped. This can be a groove or a freakout depending how you take it. If you're afraid of losing your mind, you will. Superlong trips and recurrences are rare, but they do happen. One fact emerging from psychiatric research is that if you try to avoid the worst of your trip visions, they're more likely to keep bugging you as recurrences until you've had it out with them. If you try to live by the straight ideal of mental health—keeping

the mental niggers in the be hard to do so once you Your chance of breaking if your head is messed in almost nil if you start together and honest.

What are the possible effects?

Several possibilities are

* Panic. We already are freaking out.

* Paranoia. You get surrounded by people, think they're trying to get your mind etc. This may be a bad effect. You can't

* Recurrences. We play already

* Accidental death. It's happened It's a good guide, preferably at trip get one so straight'll free you freak

* Loss of ability to concentrate, etc, lots of do this. Many would rather do this. Logic can be a dance. How do you wa life?

* Birth defects. The and chromosomal. Conceived in violence in fear, the speculate that genetic mutation was formed into a conviction first experiment of high validity—was motivated isn't as innocuous some which should've disqualified right there. (Science Vol. The paper was

Blue Bus Offers Help For Bum Trips, Habits

By ROY CHUSTEK

Times being what they are, that attractive blue pumpkin seed shaped tab, the one that fairly screamed pure unadulterated sunshine acid (or mescaline, or MDA, or MMDA, or whatever) may ultimately give you a tummy ache. Or worse.

So, when things begin to shimmer and shake (especially those things which ordinarily remain cool and calm), when the walls begin to dissolve into gelatinous blobs which threaten to engulf you, your mind, and all you hold dear, in short, when you begin to freak out, it's nice to know that there is a place to turn. Especially a place where you can turn without being turned in (as opposed to being turned on).

Madison's answer to self-medication, fear, and/or checking in at Mendota State for an indeterminate stay sits outside the Mifflin St. Community Co-op every night from 9-12. It is a blue bus on the outside with third and fourth year medical students on the inside.

The Blue Bus, which has been in operation since early last semester, exists as a center of concern on a campus where medical facilities, especially those capable of handling drug related problems, are often impersonal at best. More often they are nonexistent.

Someone having a frightening drug experience who resorts to most hospitals in Madison (except University hospital) may find himself talking to policemen as well as doctors. Most officers are not noted for their sympathetic understanding of people on bummers.

But the students at the Blue Bus are, besides which, they stand ready to talk to you about any other itch, pain, sore, or lesion which may plague you at the moment. Not being doctors, they have no authority to prescribe or administer drugs but Blue Bus personnel can provide valuable liaison services with other medical facilities, set up appointments, direct the student to appropriate specialists, or accompany the would-be freaker to the University emergency room, in the last extremity.

Oddly enough, students at the bus have noted a decline in the number of people who have come in with drug problems in the last few months. At the same time it is generally assumed that Madison's drug situation has deteriorated considerably, especially regarding such "hard" narcotics as heroin.

"Over the winter it has been slowing

down," said one medical student who for unknown reasons declined to be identified. "We've been seeing a lot less drugs and a lot more strictly medical problems." He qualified this by saying that there have been a number of inquiries concerning hepatitis, which may result from using infected needles. There have also been several cases of students seeking information about withdrawal from heroin.

Nonetheless, many people seek drug information at the bus. "They want to know why they get sick to their stomachs when they take a lot of amphetamine," said Michael Ansfield, a third year medical student from Milwaukee.

Ansfield also described the kind of service the Blue Bus could render in the case of bad trips. The major therapy consists in talking the tripper down, basically with an attempt to relate to him on a personal level and alleviate his fears. If such tactics prove unsuccessful, the Blue Bus can arrange for treatment at the University hospital emergency room. "You decide whether they need to see a psychiatrist,"

said Ansfield, "and if they do, then we call the emergency room and talk to the intern on duty. We tell him it might be advisable to call the psychiatric resident or student. Hopefully one of us will go down with the patient."

Facilities at the emergency room, however, are often overtaxed by other types of problems, leaving little room for the proper treatment of bummers. "They try at the ER," said Ansfield, "But sometimes they don't have the time to treat trips properly." At such times, tranquilizers are usually administered.

In the meantime, a thin blond student, wearing the traditional uniform of army jacket, tattered jeans and assorted peace buttons, came in to ask about a friend of his who had been taking amphetamines for a week and now found it hard to get to sleep. She was upset and was wondering whether to take a barbiturate. Ansfield said that it was unnecessary and dangerous to take any more drugs under the circumstances. "After a week, she'll come down hard and fast."

Needles

At least three dangers are always present when shooting up with a needle—two legal, one medical. Whenever you give yourself an intravenous injection, you are breaking a law about "possession of narcotics paraphrenia." This is a really stupid way to get yourself busted. No one ever got high contemplating a needle. A second burn is the fact that if the man ever decides to hassle you on the street (a common occurrence these dark days), he may see the needle tracks and bring down even more shit upon your pink little body. Last and most important is the very real danger of hepatitis. Hepatitis is a viral disease principally affecting the liver. It ranges in severity from an asymptomatic infection to serious and sometimes fatal illness. There are two distinct types of hepatitis; both can be transmitted, via an improperly sterilized needle or syringe, from the blood of one person to another. Depending on the type, the incubation period may vary from two weeks to as much as six months after initial exposure.

Early symptoms of hepatitis are quite

Beware Sisters!

Be forewarned sisters! Rumor has it that pot and other drugs (such as barbiturates) may decrease the effectiveness of birth control pills. But it hasn't been determined yet if this is due to a physiological interaction of the two (or more) drugs, or to simple forgetfulness on the part of drug users. So remember, take that all-important pill at the same time each day.

Dispel Old Rumors

...al niggers in their place—it'll to do once you've dropped. chance of breaking out is highest head is messed in the first place, will if you start out healthy, to and honest.

are the possible bad side effects. The possibilities are listed by the

We already talked about out. Anoia. Yet super-suspicious, think they're trying to control etc. This may or may not be right. Occurrences. We played with this one

dental death. Rare, but it has It's a good idea to have a preferably not tripping. But don't go straight—it'll freak out watching

of ability to think rationally, etc. lots of straights can't Many would rather 'free associate' Logic can be a help or a hindrance. How do you want to run your

defects. The issue of LSD most is a huge hoax and in violence and nurtured the speculation that LSD may cause mutation as magically trans-into a conviction. How? The experiment—highly questionable—was motivated "to show LSD is innocuous" some people think, could've disqualified the research. (Science, Vol. 155, p. 1417) er was to launch a well-

plotted and monstrously distorted publicity campaign (Example: McCall's placed a full-page ad in the N.Y. Times with a picture of a malformed child captioned "This is an LSD baby" although the text stated that there are no known cases of birth defects due to LSD.) Time (Aug. 11, 1967) was forced to admit the charge was trumped up. Some studies indicate birth defects in rats, but rats are not human. Thalidomide doesn't bother a rat fetus—aspirin will cause miscarriage. Drop this on people who bad-rap acid: many times more chicks are taking acid than ever took thalidomide. Some are certain to be pregnant. If acid acted like thalidomide hospitals would be filled with monster babies. Where are they? At this writing there is much more evidence that caffeine (in coffee) and calcium cyclamate (in Sucaryl and Diet-Rite) cause chromosome damage, but you won't hear about this—commercial interests are too strong. If you're worried, don't drop during the 1st 3 months of pregnancy.

How does LSD achieve its effects? There are many theories about this, most agreeing that it's a catalyst (see previous) but no one really knows. This is another reason doctors don't want you taking it and another example of doublethink. We used electricity for years without understanding it. We still don't know how aspirin works, though we know it causes nausea, gastric ulcers and death. About 40% of deaths from internal medicine poisonings are due to aspirin. No one, though, has advocated imprisonment for possession.

How can a bad trip be stopped?

While there is no antidote for aspirin poisoning, there are lots of ways to stop an acid trip. Niacinamide (a B-vitamin) is probably best and should be given by injection if possible. Note: orange juice would do, too, if you could swallow enough. Tranquillizers will bring you down but hard. They are best used only when all else fails. Thorazine (clorpromazine) is a particularly rough downer—Librium's probably better. Shrinks tend to use tranquilizers when they panic at the sight of a kid freaking out, but the shock of coming down so fast may be worse than the shock of expanded consciousness. Experience has shown that a good guide can 'talk' you down off a bad trip with much better results. The presence of a trusted friend may help a lot. You don't have to be a shrink to be a good guide.

Can LSD cause physical dependence? NO! If you drop too often it loses its effect. Most heavy heads say don't drop more than once every 2 or 3 months so you'll have time to work with what you've learned.

What about psychological dependence? Acid's not a comfortable escape from "reality". It makes you face things you've tried to forget. Alcohol & heroin are much better if you're into that. Nobody gets hung up on acid who wouldn't have gotten hung on something else anyway. Many who drop acid develop a set of values and goals which IBM would call unrealistic. Heads might have things to say about the values & goals of IBM executives . . . let's live & let live . . .



MARIJUANA: Scientific Research Has Destroyed Many Myths Touted by Drug's Opponents

After the 1968 rash of publication of undocumented material on drugs some actual research is finally making print. The best article that I have seen in a national magazine is reproduced here in part. The article was written by Lester Grinspoon, Associate clinical professor at the Harvard Medical School and it appeared in the December issue of *Scientific American*.

Drug Chem 100

The chemistry of the cannabis drugs is extremely complex and not completely understood. In the 1940's it was determined that the active constituents are various isomers of tetrahydrocannabinol. Recently one of these isomers, called the delta-1 form, has been synthesized and is believed to be the primary active component of marihuana. The drug's effects, however, probably also involve other components and the form in which it is taken. About 80 derivatives of cannabinol have been prepared, and some of these have been tested for effects in animals or in human volunteers.

Andrew T. Weil, Norman E. Zinberg and Judith M. Nelsen of the Boston University School of Medicine recently applied other tests to two different groups of subjects, one group consisting of chronic users of marihuana, the other of persons experiencing the drug for the first time. In ability to maintain sustained attention (the "Continuous Performance Test") the performance of both groups was unaffected either by a low dose or by a high dose of the drug. In cognitive functioning (the "Digit Symbol Substitution Test") the drug-naive group showed some impairment during the high, but the performance of experienced users of marihuana showed no significant impairment and in fact on the higher doses revealed a trend toward improvement. In muscular coordination and attention (the "Pursuit Rotor Test") the results were the same as in the DSST, but in this case the improvement in the chronic users' performance may have been due simply to practice at the task. Nine subjects receiving the drug for the first time were also tested for the effect on their time sense. Before taking the drug the subjects had shown that in the undrugged

state they could come within two minutes of estimating a five-minute interval correctly. After receiving a placebo no subject changed his guess of a five-minute time span. While intoxicated on a low dose three subjects roughly doubled their estimate of a five-minute time span, and while on a high dose four increased their estimates.

Myths Exploded

In the La Guardia study Florence Halpern investigated marihuana's effects on intellectual functioning. She found that the subjects' scores on intelligence tests, particularly where number concepts were involved, tended to decline during the mature stages of a high. Their performance returned to normal afterward. In some tests of memory and of verbal facility the performances either were not impaired or actually were improved under the influence of low doses of the drug. She concluded that where intellectual performance was reduced the lowered scores were due to a loss of speed and accuracy during the intoxication.

A number of investigators, including members of the La Guardia study, Weil's group and others, have examined the physical and physiological effects of marihuana intoxication. Occasionally there may be nausea, vomiting and diarrhea, particularly if the drug is taken by mouth. Usually, however, the bodily symptoms accompanying the high are slight. There is only very slight, if any, dilatation of the pupils accompanied by a sluggish pupillary response to light, slight tremors and a mild lack of coordination. A consistently observed physiological effect is increase in the pulse rate in addition there may be a slight rise in the blood pressure. Urination tends to increase in frequency and perhaps in amount. Often the mouth and throat feel dry, causing thirst. One of the most striking results of the intoxication is a sense of hunger. It generates a high appreciation of food,

so that a person under the influence may approach an ordinary dish with the anticipation of a gourmet confronting a special treat. This effect suggests that the drug might be useful in the treatment of the pathological loss of appetite known as anorexia nervosa.

Myths Demolished

Perhaps the weightiest charge made against cannabis is that it may lead to psychosis or at least to personality disorders. There is a vast literature on this subject, and it divides into all shades of opinion. Many psychiatrists in India, Egypt, Morocco and Nigeria have declared emphatically that the drug can produce insanity; others insist that it does not. One of the authorities most often quoted in support of the indictment is Benabud of Morocco. He believes that the drug produces a specific syndrome, called "cannabis psychosis." His description of the identifying symptoms is far from clear, however, and other investigators dispute the existence of such a psychosis. The symptoms said to be characteristic of this syndrome are also common to other acute toxic states including, particularly in Morocco, those associated with malnutrition and endemic infections.

Bromberg found no psychotics among 67 imprisoned criminals who had been users of marihuana. Freedman and Rockmore found none among the 310 marihuana-smoking soldiers they studied, and

similar findings have been reported in several other studies of sizable samples. The Chopras in India, in examinations of a total of 1,238 cannabis users, found only 13 to be psychotic, which is about the usual rate of incidence of psychosis in the total population in Western countries. In the La Guardia study nine out of 77 subjects who were studied intensively had a history of psychosis; this high rate could be attributed, however, to the fact that all the subjects were patients in hospitals or institutions. Samuel Allentuck and K. H. Bowman, the psychiatrists who examined this group, concluded that "marijuana will not produce psychosis *de novo* in a well-integrated, stable person."

Myths Attacked

Very little research attention has been given to the possibility that marihuana might protect some people from psychosis. Among users of the drug the proportion of people with neuroses or personality disorders is usually higher than in the general population; one might therefore expect the incidence of psychoses also to be higher in this group. The fact that it is not suggests that for some mentally disturbed people the escape provided by the drug may serve to prevent a psychotic breakdown.

Tests of the use of cannabis to help drug addicts withdraw from the use of narcotics have yielded more promising results. The first medical use for this purpose was reported in 1889 by an English physician, Edward Birch, who treated a chloral hydrate addict and an opium addict by replacing their drugs with cannabis and found they were then able to discontinue the cannabis without withdrawal symptoms. Similar successes were obtained more recently in two notable trials: one reported in 1942 by Allentuck and Bowman, who tapered off opiate addicts with a marihuana derivative, and another in 1953 by two North Carolina physicians, L. S. Thompson and R. C. Proctor, who withdrew patients from addiction to narcotics, barbiturates and alcohol by the use of pyrahexyl, a tetrahydrocannabinol.

Curiously, these encouraging results have not been followed up by large-scale clinical trials or basic research. It seems that research on the possible medical uses of marihuana is discouraged by the lingering common impression that it is addictive and by the fact that the drug is outlawed and difficult to obtain legally even for research purposes.

In short, the anxiety and sense of helplessness generated by the dangers of our time may be focused in some degree on marihuana, driving some people to protective immersion in the drug and arousing others to a crusade against it. Although either of these responses may have some adaptive value for the individual psyche, neither contributes toward the development of a more secure world.

Community Head Advises Trippers To Find Experienced Travel Agent

Acid is a hard thing to write about because of the volumes of rumors which surround it. Chemically, it opens the nerve cells of your mind so that you can sense beyond the preconceptions and defenses you've formed. It does not put anything into your mind which isn't already there or isn't being experienced while tripping. The total environment you are in is what will affect your trip more than anything else. You will realize through all your senses, that we are of the same stuff as our environment, all form is from one source, we are at one with that source, we are that source.

When acid was first going around it was used with cautious wonder. We got a sense of it through Aldous Huxley, Tim Leary, Ken Kesey, and Alan Watts. They talked about it among themselves before and after and carefully set up comfortable situations to be in. The acid experience aided by those environments produced healthy, growing spirit adventures.

As our culture has been publicized, fanaticized, analyzed, and co-opted over the last few years the treatment and consideration of acid has changed.

The thing is that Amerikan society—on every level has laid down all manner of variegated myths about it. Time-

Life, Hollywood, and all of a very scared, closed, strung-out Death culture has said so much about it that tripping is casually accepted. More people are taking greater quantities of high quality acid than ever before, but aren't considering its potential. Lately I have met many people who are carelessly using acid and either are learning nothing from it because their preconceived images allow only a "groovy high" or who are freaking out because they are taking large over-doses in tense settings.

All trips are important events but special care should be taken for the first few. Some of the most basic things for making a trip as total a life-affirmation as it can be are:

1) Because you are more aware of your surroundings it is best to be in a position to personally control those surroundings best suggestions are inside your apartment or house, be sure you won't be disturbed for 6-8 hours, longer if possible.

2) Get all the stuff you will need; food, music, reading material, cigarettes, pillows on the floor.

3) Always trip with trusted friends. Don't trip the first few times with someone who hasn't tripped before.

4) It's not a good idea to take acid if you're depressed—it's not an escape, it

will only make you more aware of your problems.

5) Try to be careful about what you're taking, know your dealer well and never take anything just handed to you. There's a lot of speed, strychnine "acid" around that makes for a very bad time.

6) Don't let yourself be pressured by other people into dropping when you are not completely sure in your own head.

7) Plan on tripping for twelve hours, and if possible, keep the next day open for resting.

8) Eat lightly before you trip, perhaps even fasting. While tripping try eating natural foods, fruits, nuts, etc.

If, after allowing all of these suggestions, you suddenly feel very paranoid or that you're losing touch with reality completely and are afraid of it, get help. Where do you go for help? What we can suggest is use the phone—don't go out—call a friend or someone you know who has used LSD and ask him to come over. Talking down is the best cure for a bad trip. Or call the Blue Bus 262-5889 or 251-1198. Help is available there.

Drop expecting to have a good time and you probably will (less than 1 per cent of all trips are bad)—LSD will open your world to many new friends and new experiences if you let it.

'Up Against the Wall' Radio: Good Music

By DAN LAZARE
Cardinal Staff Writer

The fairest thing to be said about Up Against the Wall Radio on WMFM-FM is that it plays the best music of any area station.

The show has a quiet, sophisticated format, a minimum of advertising (about 10 minutes for a five hour show), and soft-spoken, unobtrusive disc jockeys.

"Music is our main thing," says Jan Rothbart, head of Up Against the Wall. UATW is now on the air six nights a week, from 10 p.m. until 3 a.m. and offers separate nights for jazz, soul, blues, classical and folk-rock.

Up Against The Wall is a complex organization and its history is filled with such dramatic elements as intrigue, idealism and ambition. The plot has three main characters: Earl W. Fessler, Bob LeBraska and Jan Rothbart.

In the beginning there was Earl Fessler and his easy-listening station WMFM, 104.1 on your FM dial. Rumor has it that easy-going Fessler uses the station, which he owns, for a tax write-off, which wouldn't be surprising considering his casual attitude toward the station. It is run more like a hobby than a business and WMFM usually operates at a slight loss.

In 1960 a new show, the linear ancestor of UATW, appeared on WMFM. It was a folk, rock, and jazz program on Saturday night from 10 p.m. until midnight and was sponsored by Beecher's, Lorenzo's, and a few other campus area businesses. The show was dedicated to playing music that was unavailable elsewhere. It remained unchanged until 1967 when sponsorship for the show was taken over by American TV. Its new format was of the commercial underground type—acid rock and 18 minutes of commercials an hour.

Enter the second major character, a 25 year old, state employed janitor named Bob LeBraska. In the summer of 1968 LeBraska approached Fessler with the idea of turning the underground show into a jazz program to be known as Up Against the Wall Radio. Fessler agreed and in September, 1968, UATW went on the air for the first time.

LeBraska's ambition was to use UATW as a wedge to turn WMFM into a 24 hour a day, listener supported station, modeled along the lines of the Pacifica FM stations. Plans of that sort, however, were for the far future and LeBraska was hard-pressed to even raise enough money for a two hour a week program. Fessler was unenthusiastic toward UATW. The rest of WMFM could be in the red, but Up Against The Wall would have to operate in the black.

LeBraska, who had teamed up with Joe Jackson, the owner of

Joe's Sandals on Gilman St., hoped that some of the hipper local businesses such as Discount Records and No Hassel would donate money in exchange for a brief mention of their stores on the air.

When it became evident that this was naive, they turned to subscription selling. Subscription sales financed the show for the next nine months, but the idea had huge disadvantages. UATW staff members had to make like newsboys and hawk subscriptions on the sidewalk, which everyone agreed was a drag. Also, subscription advertisements were taking up to 10 minutes an hour; the scheme was defeating its own purpose.

UATW almost died when LeBraska lost his janitor job and was forced to leave Madison. Before leaving he invited about a dozen concerned people to a meeting to decide the fate of Up Against the Wall Radio, which at that time had suspended broadcasting. One of the participants of that meeting was the third principal character, Jan Rothbart.

The major change made during that meeting concerned the policy of financing the show through subscription sales. Dick Loew, who was at the meeting, wanted UATW to finance itself by selling air time for commercials. Commercials would take up less time than subscription ads, he argued, and by advertising campus area businesses, UATW could establish stronger ties with the student community. There was no other choice than to adopt Loew's plan. Up Against The Wall was soon back on the air and by spring had totally abandoned selling subscriptions.

The show started doing very well. In April, it expanded to three, three-hour shows a week. In May a classics show on Monday night was added.

UATW took a vacation last summer. During this time its existence was once again seriously threatened. Fessler was considering turning the program into a more conventional underground program to be hosted by, of all people, Stoney Wallace.

The person who should receive credit for not allowing this to happen is Rothbart. While the other UATW workers relaxed during the summer, Rothbart maintained frequent communication with Fessler with the following results: UATW was kept out of the hands of the likes of Stoney Wallace, and Rothbart was placed officially at the head of the previously informally structured UATW. This was a bitter pill for many of the UATW personnel. Rothbart's personality didn't make the situation any easier to accept.

Rothbart is a small, compactly built man who speaks in a gravelly, ungrammatical monotone. He is

serious, intense, domineering, and seemingly paranoid. He is also a judicious and magnanimous administrator. He has little power at WMFM and he is really there as Fessler's whipping boy. If someone does something wrong on a UATW program, Rothbart is the one who gets screwed.

Rothbart's being in charge produced rumblings of discontent in the ranks. He insisted on having weekly staff meetings at which he would play host and issue directives on ludicrously picayune details. It was painfully obvious that UATW's egalitarianism was a thing of the past.

As head of UATW, Rothbart was its chief engineer, which meant that his authority would be directly imposed on every show. Whereas in the old order an occasional background giggle or footstep was permissible or even required, Rothbart's presence meant such things would be met with severe disapproval. UATW began to resemble Rothbart: it was less relaxed and spontaneous.

Internal dissatisfaction peaked when Rothbart used his authority to purge from the staff three DJs: Barry Chiate, Rich Perlman, and Bill Shapiro. Rothbart said Perlman's show was unsatisfactory, and Rothbart didn't like Shapiro advertising bootleg Dylan albums over the air.

The UATW staff reacted with shock. Before Rothbart the atmosphere at UATW had been fraternalistic: criticism was given amiably and was meant to be constructive.

However, after the firings, disc jockeys were noticeably more guarded and fearful. Criticism was given with the greatest of care, if at all. UATW was no longer a small group of people working together but rather a small group of people working for Rothbart.

The incident blew over, wounds were salved, and people adjusted to the new way at Up Against The Wall. Unhappy as some were with the program, they felt that UATW had the best music in town and the music was what they were there for.

It was also soon obvious that Rothbart was doing a good job. The Madison campus community is a community of transients and UATW can't count on a DJ staying with them for more than a year. Some kind of stability was needed and Rothbart gave Up Against the Wall Radio the order and permanence it had lacked. Besides, relations with Fessler were often strained and Rothbart was the ideal person to act as a go-between to smooth things out.

UATW is more secure today than it has ever been. It recently added a new folk-rock show and is now broadcasting 30 hours a week. UATW survived because of the music it plays. It approaches the music intelligently and maturely.

Disc jockeys and advertisements are quiet and brief. The impression is that they are regarded as unfortunate interruptions in the music. When LeBraska founded the show he wanted jazz to get more exposure in the Madison area. "Jazz will someday be the international music and we were there to see that it got the exposure it deserved," says Joe Jackson.

The best way to understand Up Against the Wall, in all its complexity, is subliminal—try to experience it. I did that by sitting in on a broadcasting session of UATW.

The program picked was Phil Moore's Mixed Bag, a jazz and soul show.

Moore is hip, cool, young and black. He says he used to play basketball for the University and he looks the part. He's tall and thin and wears oversized glasses. The bridge table where he sits faces a window, the other side of which is Rothbart, the engineer, surrounded by an impressive array of electronic equipment.

Moore lugs in a huge stack of albums and separates them into five piles on the floor. At about 10:30 p.m. Jan motions to Phil and Phil opens his show, telling the people out there that they're listening to Phil Moore and his Mixed Bag of Soul. He speaks briefly and the first cut he plays is Ike and Tina Turner's "Come Together." While the record plays, Moore taps his

feet, drums with his fingers, and makes "tch" sounds in rhythm to the music. All is smooth and professional and Jan comes out to tell me not to walk around while Phil's (continued on page 13)

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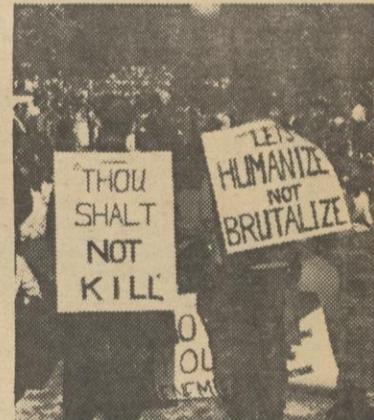
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Miss Brodie as 'Vituperative Vixen'

By MICHAEL STOTT
Fine Arts Editor

The Briton's home may well be his castle, but his seminal edifice is his school—especially if it be both middle-class and private—a second womb from which he is never fully delivered.*

For, like many American universities, English private high schools are only secondarily institutions for the force-feeding of facts. Their primary role is to serve as political and emotional jousting lists in which British children may fight the preliminary skirmishes of the class battle which will eventually occupy most of their waking hours. And it is the teachers and administrators at these schools, like their Ph.D. counterparts in the states, who are in the enviable position of being both fight trainers and umpires. You play by their rules for the rest of your life, or you lose.

For the writer who rebels against such indoctrination, the response has become almost as traditional as the institution itself. "The Way of All Flesh," "Tea and Sympathy," "The Fourth of June," "If"—in each of these the technique is similar: vilify the hollow mentors and, by doing so, expose the system they represent. But in "The Prime of Miss Jean Brodie," adapted for the stage by Jay

Allen from the novel by Muriel Spark, the target of the writers' ire escapes traditional classification. Miss Brodie, teacher and spinster at a Scottish girls' school in the 1930's, is herself a rebel against the system, and despises as passionately as did Samuel Butler the whey-faced charlatans who regularly rip off the British bourgeoisie. Yet for all that she is the villain of the piece, a personality much more detrimental to the integrity and enlightenment of her students than Miss Mackay, the conservative headmistress. She is a typically paradoxical Muriel Spark protagonist—vivacious, eccentric, "progressive," a surface

romantic liberal with a hard classical centre that yearns feverishly for law and order. Her credo becomes a leitmotif—"I am in the business of putting old heads on young shoulders, and all my pupils are the creme de la creme." To achieve her goal, she moulds her charges at whim, crippling them in the process. "Give me a girl at an impressionable age," she exclaims, inadvertently echoing the Jesuits she abhors, "and she is mine for life." Like her heroes, Richard the Lionheart, Mussolini, and Franco, she is out to refurbish the world in her own image, and experience vicariously in the pro-

cess the destiny that was never her own.

The part of Jean Brodie is obviously a plum for any actress, and Deborah Holmes responds magnificently to the challenge in Steven Woolf's current production at Edgewood College. A vital, vituperative vixen, her hair dyed bright ginger for the role, Miss Holmes makes up in sheer nervous energy what she lacks in volume and subtlety. The impression foremost in my mind after the performance was of a relatively inexperienced actress whose limits were undergoing visible extension before my eyes, and the result was both invigorating and satisfying, and of great credit to the director. Pauline Robbin, an English girl of formidable talent, plays the character role of Miss Mackay with discipline and verve. Compared to Brodie, the conception of the headmistress is pedestrian and two-dimensional, but Miss Robbin breathes a wonderful kind of pristine pedagogical confinement into the part with a minimum of fuss, providing a rigid foil for Miss Holmes to glister against. Her diction is taut and menacing; her Scottish accent impeccable. She is a battleaxe without being a caricature, and renders one of the finest examples of character acting that I have seen in Madison.

Sanford Syse stepped in at the last minute to play Teddy Lloyd (the school art master and Miss

Brodie's ex-lover, a man so bemused by her charisma that all his portraits bear her face), and in the short time at his disposal created a credible, if unpolished, figure of a weak, untalented creature who is yet vigorous enough to sire a large catholic family and act as one of Miss Brodie's reality tutors. Mr. Syse is an experienced and skilled performer and worked miracles in the few days he had to prepare his part—the original actor, a local disc-jockey, suffered a bad attack of domesticity shortly before the play opened—but his characterization was still in embryo during the first week of performance, and his voice still hapless in pursuit of those tricky Scottish vowels.

But the commanding pleasures of this Madison Repertory production lie neither in the eponymous heroine nor her adult lieutenants. Mr. Woolf has orchestrated ten Madison schoolgirls in that most difficult of dramatic tasks—the playing of themselves, on which theme they render superbly convincing variations. Four of this bevy are Miss Brodie's special brood; they receive the full flagellation of her personality, and each, in her separate way, carries scars. Of these four, Sandy, played by Midori Snyder, has a pouting precocity that dovetails with alarming smoothness, into the self-righteous, accusing adolescent who finally brings Miss Brodie to task. Miss Snyder exhibits this

transition with chilling control, and, with the aid of her three side-kicks—what Nabokov would call "consolation prize nymphets"—steal the show. I, for one, would never cry thief.

The flaws of the production lie mainly in the staging. The Regina Theatre at Edgewood College is not really a theatre at all, but a mere horizontal hypothesis, or ground plan. With a virtual ban on any kind of vertical maneuvering, the director and designer fell back on a jury-rigged pair of jackknives which were trundled in and out of skinned apertures on each side of the stage by a very visible crew. It was an ingenious answer to an insurmountable problem—that of conjuring up a sufficiently nostalgic, hot-house atmosphere for a play whose form is essentially that of an extended recollection of childhood—but it was an answer that failed. The director's name for it is "presentational;" in operation, however, it proved to be both tedious and precious.

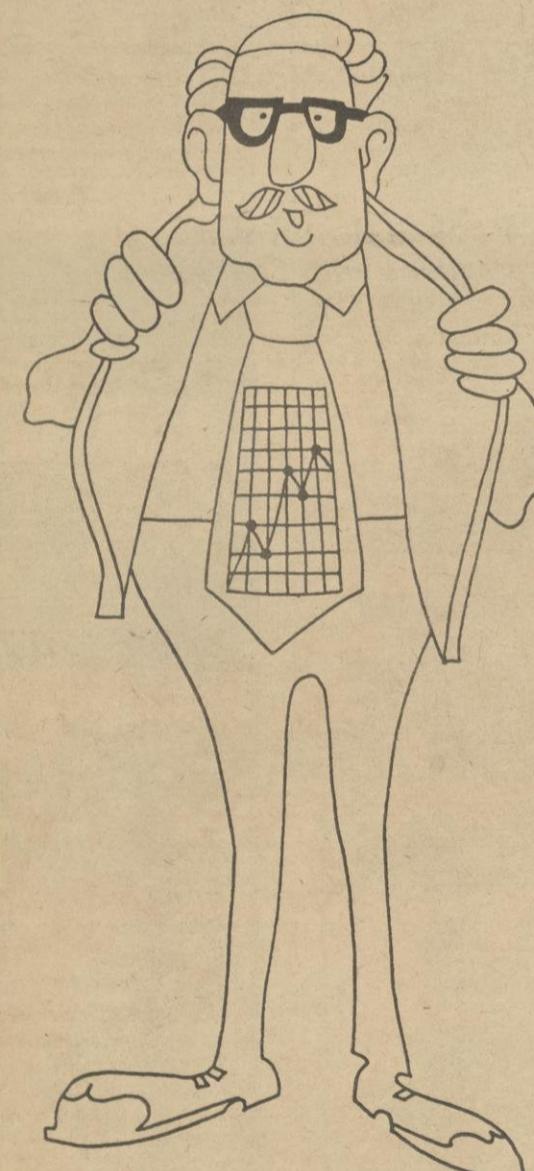
Despite the technical problems, "The Prime of Miss Jean Brodie" is a production of considerable grace and wit. Mr. Woolf is not the most imaginative director in Madison, but he is probably the most perspicacious and sensitive in his casting and character delineations. I would like to see him at work in an environment that would do him greater justice—Broom St., perhaps, where the ceiling is at least higher than ten feet, or on the Main Stage of the Union, where the back stage virtuosity would match his own. The last four performances of "Brodie" are scheduled for March 18, 19, 20, and 21.

* Even if the English Department doesn't object to this structure, the Zoology Department certainly will.

Right on, fine arts literati.

J. A.

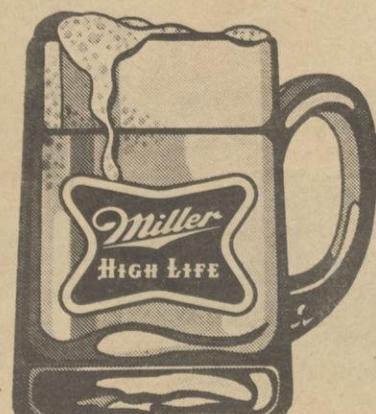
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WMFM Affected By Dramatic History

(continued from page 11)
mike is on because my footsteps are being picked up.

Phil is very personable and open. He's the manager of Charisma and has worked all day and is beat, he tells me. He's a student at the University, dropped out for a while once before and thinks he will do so again.

Music is so basic to Moore's existence it takes on an almost religious quality. "Music to me is really a living thing," he says. "When you mature you can tell it in the music you dig." Moore gives the impression he can divide his life into a sweet soul period, a light jazz, acid-rock period, and a modern, avant-garde jazz period.

He plays "To Be Young, Gifted, and Black" by Nina Simone and then "Soul Serenade" by Hank Crawford, which is a soft and sweet, easy rolling cut. Moore listens to the music with his eyes closed, looking like he's asleep. In fact I wonder whether to prod him awake until I see his head bob-

bing to the beat of the song. As it gets later Moore gets into a lot of modern jazz. "I like to be able to think when I listen to music. I like the rhythm changes in

things like this," referring to a Charlie Mingus piece. "My program is going to get more and more into jazz," he says. Moore speaks with frequent smiles.

Moore's conversation makes few demands on me. He makes statements which don't require answers. The effect is to disarm the listener, reducing him to a state of complaisance so that everything Moore says is absorbed and not

WHERE ARE YOU GOING? ARE YOU GETTING THERE?

DO YOU WANT TO DO MORE THAN YOU ARE DOING, BE MORE THAN YOU ARE BEING?

Carl Showalter, nationally known lecturer and teacher of inner dynamics and self awareness, will be speaking on **RELEASING YOUR GREAT POTENTIAL** at the Union Sunday, March 22 at 7:00 p.m. Check Today in the Union for the room.

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Saturday, March 21, 1970

THE DAILY CARDINAL—13

peacefulness remains even when Jan walks in, destroying the intimacy.

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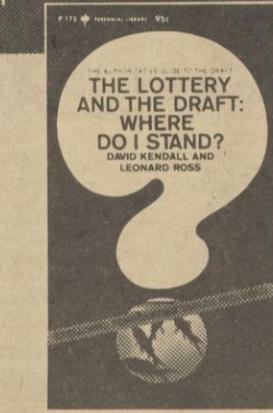
ARAB-JEWISH UNDERSTANDING

Mr. & Mrs. Y. De Nur, World Famous Authors of the Holocaust Period (The House of the Dolls), Will Discuss Their Efforts in Promoting Arab-Jewish Relations in Israel

Sunday, March 22

1:00 P.M. in The Union
Check "Today in the Union"

PERENNIAL LIBRARY



Just published

The Lottery and the Draft: Where Do I Stand?

by DAVID KENDALL & LEONARD ROSS

A practical and authoritative guide to the entire Selective Service System, with special emphasis on how the lottery affects all classes of registrants. Based on the authors' research at the Yale Law School, the book includes forecasting tables for the reader's use.

P/175 95¢

The Professional Radical Conversations with Saul Alinsky

by MARION K. SANDERS

A tough-minded agitator talks candidly about his unorthodox ways of attacking the troubles of Chicago and other American communities. "A fantastically great artist." — ABBIE HOFFMAN, in *Revolution for the Hell of It*

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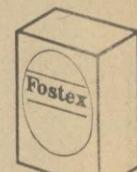
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Saturday, March 21, 1970

BOOK CO-OP

The second organizational meeting of the Student Book Co-op will be held Monday at 7:30 in the Union.

WIBA CONVERSATIONS

On Monday at 8:15 p.m., Mary Louise Symon will discuss her candidacy for County Board, District 13, on WIBA radio, 1310, and Joseph W. Tisserand will

follow her at 8:45. George R. Olp will be on the air at 9:15 as Ward 22 City Council candidate, and Uclair Brandt will follow at 9:45.

FREE POETS FILM

Free tickets are available at the Union Box Office for films on poets William Carlos Williams, Richard Wilbur and Robert Low-

ell, to be shown on Monday in the Play Circle, at 12:30, 3:30, 7, and 9. The films are sponsored by the Union Literary and Film Committees.

BERMUDA SCHWARTZ

"Public Enemy" with James Cagney will be shown at 7:30 and 9:30 Monday in 105 Psychology. 75 cents.

Daily Cardinal's Action Ads

Pad Ads . . .

MUST sell Surf contract at sacrifice. Call Barb 251-0212. xxx

GIRLS — still room left at Co-ed living unit. Call 256-8371. 80xM12

SINGLES, 1 & 2 bdrm. apts. Rent now for summer and fall. Property Managers, 505 State St. 257-4283. xxx

ALLEN HOUSE APTS. 2130 Univ. Ave. Campus. Effic & 1 bdrm. from \$127.50. Security locked bldg. Swimming pool & rec room. Air - cond, outdoor patio area. Limited number of units avail for summer. 233-4351. 251-1175. xxx

CAMPUS-CAPITOL. Now renting for summer and fall. Old & New units for 1, 2, 3, or 4. Call Dave Ryan. 251-1565. 16x25

SINGLE sublets, from \$60.00. Fully carpeted and air conditioned. Available immediately. Property Managers, 505 State St. 257-4283. xxx

NEED 1 male to share with 3. A modern apt. 251-0334. 8x25

2 GIRLS to share w 1 grad. 2 bdrm. Large furn. apt. Walk to campus & square. Sept-June. 257-7063. 6x21

SUM. sub. Large furn. 2 bdrm apt. 2 air cond, swim pool. Lake, park in backyard. Walk to campus & square. 257-7063. 6x21

ROBIN APTS. 1309-1315 Spring Street Large one & two bedrm apts. 17 feet of closets Large bedrooms Big living room Eating space in kitchens Tub and shower Sound proof construction Off street parking Now renting for fall 2½ blocks from center of campus Air-conditioned 233-9152

Check with present tenants — some summer sublets. xxx

GRAD couple & dog need apt to sublt for sum. Now teaching. Write P. Mork, 135 E. Quincy, Westmont, Ill. 60559. 6x24

IMMED. need 4th girl to share rm. Free March ren. 255-8605. 5x21

WANTED: Use of apt during spring bk. Will pay! 255-1980. 5x21

SUMMER SUBLT — 2 bdrm for 3-4 girls on N. Henry. Free parking. 256-8861. 5x21

SUBLT 1 male. Cheap. 267-6915. 5x21

SUM SUB, need 2 men 1st fl of house near campus. 255-8323. 6x24

LANGDON, 135-137; E. Gilman, 7-11. Apts. housekeeping units. 1-5 persons. \$60-\$75. Summer fall. 233-9535. 7x25

SUM SUB — Studio, big, kitchen, close to campus. \$90-\$100 mo. negotiable. Call 255-6459. 8x7

LARGE, convenient room. Men 21 or over. 238-2434. Campus. 7x25

SUPPORT oppression. Rent from an oppressor. Females preferred. No security deposit, no rent in advance, no hassel from management. Call 271-4580, day or night for more info. 5x21

OWN room in campus apt w 2 girls Cheap. 257-1169. 4x21

SUMMER sublet 2 or 3 girls. 1 bdrm, air cond, 7 min from Hill. 1323 W Dayton, No. 5, 255-1474. 6x25

LANGDON, 602 Small dorm for girls. 34 capacity. Lg. Rooms exceptionally nice. 255-0363. 7x8

1-2 GIRLS to share apt till June or Sept. Fantastic loc. \$56 mo. Negotiable. Utilities incl. 251-2989 Ellie or Mary. 10x11

OWN rooms for 3 chicks. Call or come by. 527 Mifflin. Chris. 255-3195. 3x21

SUM SUB — 1 bdrm apt. for girls. Large. Call 251-2093. 5x7

PRIVATE room kit. bath fireplace \$50 mo. 255-1477 nites. 3x24

SUM SUB: new 1 bdrm carp. 2 air cond. N. Frances, 257-7080. 3x25

5 BEDROOM house, 5-8 students. 238-7957. 3x25

Pad Ads . . .

SUMMER sub. 1 bdrm, kitchen, living room, balcony for 1 or 2 people. N. Henry. Call after 6. 255-7977. 3x25

CAMPUS — 1 girl to share with 3 others. April 1, \$65 Vilas Ave. Sally — work 262-1510, home — 257-9804. 6x9

1 or 2 GIRLS to share lg apt on lake. Fall. \$56. 257-7614. 3x25

1 TO SHARE with two, 6 rm furn. Own rm \$50 mo. 241-1140. 3x25

NEED girl to share apt. Own room, cheap. 206 Park 255-9968. 3x25

AVAIL. Jun 6-1 bdrm air cond. furn apt. Near campus & sq. on lake. 257-7425. 6x9

Spring Brk — need apt for Fri-Wed. 262-1472 7-9 p.m. will pay. 2x24

For Sale . . .

BICYCLES — Raleigh, Robin Hood, 3-5-10 speed. Quality at fair prices. Service all makes. Monona Bicycles Shoppe, 5728 Monona Dr. 222-4037. xxx

GUITAR — Gretsch Country Gentleman. Was \$650, sell \$250 or trade for ? 262-8857. 5x24

KITTENS. 6 wks old. \$2.00 each. 251-2998. 4x21

PENTAX; 53, 55 mm-f1.8 lens, lens shade, case, polarizing filter. \$95. Call Bob. 255-9746. 3x21

GIRL'S BIKE, bkcase 257-5564. 3x21

GIBSON F25 folk guitar. Also Garrard SL55 turntable. Call 256-3364. 2x21

STEREO components discounted. Call anytime. 257-9152. 3x24

SITAR for sale. \$100 call Mike (80) 455-2652. 5x7

NIKON ftn. Stereo. 262-4603. 3x25

ROBIN APTS. 1309-1315 Spring Street Large one & two bedrm apts. 17 feet of closets Large bedrooms Big living room Eating space in kitchens Tub and shower Sound proof construction Off street parking Now renting for fall 2½ blocks from center of campus Air-conditioned 233-9152

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PRIVATE room kit. bath fireplace \$50 mo. 255-1477 nites. 3x24

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5 BEDROOM house, 5-8 students. 238-7957. 3x25

Wheels . . . For Sale

XKE Jag 64. 262-4252, \$1995. 9x21

GOING EAST. Must unload assets. 63 reliable Rambler 660. \$220. Call Bob 256-5954. 7x21

1968 HONDA 305 Scrambler tune-up new tire battery 221-1469. 5x21

62 CORVAIR, excellent shape. Spectacular handling, 255-0337 after 6. 5x24

EXCELLENT transportation Car anywhere. \$350. 257-9452. 4x21

1968 SUZUKI 305 Scrambler. 5100 mi. Call Paul 233-7101. 2x21

HONDA '67 CL160 tune up, new clutch, helmet, extras. Excellent. Bob at 255-4437. 3x21

'68 VW Sedan 16000 miles. Radio Sun-roof, excellent condition. \$1495. 221-1768. 3x21

CYCLE 256-0452, 835-5602 eve. 3x21

'70 HONDA S 90 Extras 231-2246. 5x25

61 RAMBLER V6 automatic. Very good condition. Call in the evenings. 238-7748. 3x21

65 TRIUMPH Spitfire MK II. 3 tons wire whls low mil 238-7134. 5x25

CAMARO 1969 power steering automatic, 307, extra set of studed snows. 9,000 mi. Perfect. \$2300. 255-1053. 4x25

1968 VOLVO 1800S 16500 miles Blaupunkt am fm lw radio Michelin zx tyres \$2950 Great condition Call 251-1070. 4x25

TRIUMPH 650 5000 miles excellent condition. Broke, must sell! 262-8663 after six. 2x21

VAN complete w mattress and arm chair. Cheap. Call 255-9161. 2x21

HONDA 350 Exc cond. 255-2491. 5x7

CYCLE wanted approx 250 cc in good condition. Call 255-6291. 2x21

67 HONDA 305 cc SS perfect cond. \$325. 256-4629. 3x25

LIFEGUARD — perform lifeguard duties at University piers. Eight hour split shift between 10am and 9pm. H. S. grad and completion of senior lifesaving or W.S.I. or equivalent. Performance exam scheduled for April 15 at 6:30 pm. Starting salary \$2.30 hr. Apply at University Personnel Office, 226 A.W. Peterson Office Building, 150 University Ave. 3x25

Help Wanted . . .

MEAL jobs: Applications for spring & summer are being accepted at Lowell Hall kitchen. Apply in person 5-6 pm. Use Mendota Ct. entrance. xxx

LIFEGUARD — perform lifeguard duties at University piers. Eight hour split shift between 10am and 9pm. H. S. grad and completion of senior lifesaving or W.S.I. or equivalent. Performance exam scheduled for April 15 at 6:30 pm. Starting salary \$2.30 hr. Apply at University Personnel Office, 226 A.W. Peterson Office Building, 150 University Ave. 3x25

PERSONALS . . .

BARB
I Love You.
Milky 1x21

SAT by her backseat of 3:00 Badger Bus to Milw. Mar. 6, saw her at HAIR in Chicago next nite, like to meet her again. Please leave message for Steve at 257-6886. 3x25

HAPPY 21st. Krazy good times Guy Krazy Lady. 1x21

FINJAN

A special Purim Finjan with hamantaschen will be held at 5:30 Sunday at Hillel. At 7:30, International folk dancing will begin. * * *

POLLUTION DISCUSSION

CGS Proposes 'Panel of Visitors'

By DONALD TEMPINSON

Assessment of the quality of teaching in University academic departments through use of visiting student-faculty teams has been proposed by a faculty committee.

The assessment proposal was recommended to Chancellor Edwin Young by a faculty Committee on the Grading System (CGS) under the chairmanship of Prof. R. Creighton Buck, mathematics. The committee was set up in late 1968.

The committee's recent survey of student complaints about the grading and examination system supports the need for a new mechanism to assess teaching quality.

The University has traditionally "attempted to demonstrate its concern for the quality of education," the committee said. "But no university and no department can hope to maintain such quality without constant critical self-judgment and examination."

Buck and his committee call the proposed assessment program the "Panel of Visitors."

Members of the Panel of Visitors would be nominated by the departments. The assessment teams would consist of two students and three faculty members, who would be randomly drawn from the names nominated.

Departments would supply names for the Panel of Visitors totaling about 220 members—120 faculty, 50 undergraduates, and 50 graduate students.

Random selection would determine the departments to be visited should the Panel of Visitors exist. No team member would be associated with the department to be assessed.

The team would talk to undergraduate students taking courses in the visited department, as well as "others associated with the department." Undergraduates would be given a chance to state their o-

pinions about the department.

Furthermore, the five team members would observe the department's teaching procedures, noting examples of extraordinary innovative teaching. The findings of the teams would be compiled into a summary report given to the dean of the department visited; the results would be published later.

"What the department does after it receives its report is its discretion," Buck said. "But because the reports will be published, a department will take notice of what is said and do something about it."

Buck stressed that the Panel of Visitors will not in any way be concerned with the quality of the individual teacher—only with the department as a whole. He terms the Panel of Visitors as being "pulse-taking," that is, they are concerned with seeing how "healthy" a department is.

Chancellor Young described the proposal as "excellent," but said

he will ask for comments from the approximately 80 departments before taking any action. Buck said departments which have already responded to the proposal have done so favorably, with only some procedural questions.

Buck believes that it will not be possible to reach every department every year, but he hopes that each department will be reached every third year. As for this semester, Buck says a spring semester Panel of Visitors can be set up to visit some 25 departments, if the departments are willing to do so. A summary of the reports would be published in the fall of 1970.

Students have served as advisers to the committee. In its first report to the faculty, the CGS obtained approval to conduct a limited number of experiments in grading innovations, including the pass fail system.

MUSIC CONCERTS

The University Symphonic Band and Concert Band will present "Palm Sunday Pops," at 3 p.m. Sunday in Mills Concert Hall. Admission is \$1.50. At 8 p.m., the Pro Arte String Quartet will present its fifth concert in Mills Concert Hall.



"This is the
VAGINAL DEODORANT
and
CLEANSING TOWELETTE
that I use."

MY
OWN.

Also available in a spray.



Informer Causes Drug Trial Order

The testimony of an 18 year old youth who calls himself a University undercover agent was responsible for County Judge William Buerzli's order that Charles Scott Rand II stand trial for the sale of dangerous drugs.

Rand, a former roommate of the informer, was charged with selling 50 barbiturate capsules for \$12 on Feb 17 to Martin Sprague.

Sprague told the court he bought Nembutal from Rand at the N. Hancock St. apartment he once shared

with the defendant, after making arrangements in the Memorial Union.

Under defense questioning Sprague admitted he is a former patient of the Mendota State Hospital and that he holds a 1-Y Selective Service deferment because of "mental instability." He also revealed that his work as an informer earned him \$50 per week as an employee of the University.

Judge Buerzli, in response to a motion by the defense to dismiss

the charges on the grounds that Sprague's testimony lacked "credibility," stated, "There have been some doubts cast on this man's mental capacity, but there is no reason to reject his testimony," which the judge called "credible, logical, and reasonable."

Det Gary A. Moore of University Protection and Security backed up the informer's testimony

when he explained how the two men had engineered the drug arrests.

The detective denied certain allegations that he bought an automobile for Sprague, when he said he only co-signed a loan for the car as a "personal favor." When questioned as to how long he knew Sprague, Moore said, "about two months."

The Strike...



The TAA strike in pictures: (top) a teaching assistant confronts a strikebreaker at Commerce; and (bottom) a girl is a lonely student in Social Science. Cardinal: Michael Mally and Benjamin Morgan.

Religion On Campus



BIBLE FELLOWSHIP CHURCH
corner of Roberts & Stockton Cts. (near U.W.—1 block W. of Fieldhouse off Monroe Street)
Sunday Services—10:30 a.m. & 7:00 p.m. Choir Practice at 5:45
Sunday School—9:30 a.m.
(College & Career class taught by David Carley, Ph.D.)
E. Bradford Canterbury, Pastor
Church Phone: 256-0726
Home Phone: 238-0448

BLACKHAWK AVENUE EVANGELICAL FREE CHURCH
401 N. Blackhawk Ave.—238-0183
(4 blocks east of Hilldale Shopping Center)
Conrad H. Wilcox, Pastor
Sunday School—9:45 a.m.
Morning Worship—11:00 a.m.
Evening Service—7:00 p.m.
For transportation call the church or 238-6959.

GRACE EPISCOPAL CHURCH
The Historic Church
On Capitol Square
Campus People, Enjoy Your Sunday Morning Sleep, But Then Come to Late Church, 11:30 A. M. Grace Episcopal Church, On Capitol Square, At West Washington Avenue, You'll Find A Warm Welcome. Fr. Paul Z. Hoornstra, Rector Fr. Richard Bowman, Associate

UNIVERSITY UNITED METHODIST CHURCH
1127 University Ave.—256-2353
PALM SUNDAY — March 22
9:30 & 11:00 Services of Celebration, Special Music by University Church Choir in both services.
Miss Virginia Bryan, a graduate student in dance, will participate in the 11:00 service.
"Between Laughter and Tears" Robert J. Trobaugh, preaching at both services.

MADISON DIANETIC COUNSELING CENTER
Standard Dianetic Processing
Scientology Books
Free lectures
The Hubbard
Standard Dianetic Course
The How to Study Course
Call 221-1800

FIRST UNITED METHODIST CHURCH
203 Wisconsin Ave.—256-9061
Rev. J. Ellsworth Kalas
This Sunday's (Mar. 22) Sermon at 9:00, 10:10, and 11:15 will be "Dare to Believe in the Church" Dr. J. Ellsworth Kalas, preaching.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCHES

First Church of Christ, Scientist
315 Wisconsin Avenue
Second Church of Christ, Scientist 202 S. Midvale Blvd.
Reading Room 234 State St. & Westgate Shopping Center
Sunday Morning Services 10:30 a.m. Subject: "Matter"
Sunday Schools to age 20 10:30 Wednesday Eve. Testimony Meetings 8:00 p.m.
Christian Science Radio Series: "What do we really have in common?" Sunday 8:00 a.m. WKOW.

GENEVA CHAPEL

1711 University Ave.
Serving the Reformed Community Sunday Services: 10:30 a.m. Robert Westenbroek, pastor.

ST. FRANCIS

The University Episcopal Center
1001 University Ave.—257-0688
Rev. Arthur S. Lloyd
Sunday Services, Holy Eucharist 8:00, 10:00 a.m., 5:00 p.m.
Weekdays: Tuesday 12:05, Wed. 5:00 p.m., Thursday 5:30 p.m.
Prayerbook Holy Days times as announced.
*During academic holidays; no 8:00 a.m. celebration.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH

518 N. Franklin Ave.
(Just south of 2800 Univ. Ave.)
Andrew C. Davison, James L. Pike, Ministers
Class for Students 9:30 a.m.
Morning Worship 10:45 a.m.
Rides from the Baptist Student Center, 309 N. Mills, Phone 233-1880.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE ORGANIZATION

315 N. Mills St.—255-4066
Reading Rooms are open 8 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Mon.-Fri.
Tuesday Evening Testimony Meetings are at 7:00. All are welcome.

UNIVERSITY CATHOLIC CENTER

723 State St.—256-2696
Sunday Masses
7:30, 9:00, 10:30, 12:05, 1:30, 4:30, 7:30
Daily Masses
7:00, 8:00 a.m., 12:05, 4:30, 5:15
Confessions
Mon., Wed., Fri. at 7:15
Sat. at 8:00 p.m.
Saturday Services
8:00 a.m., 12:05, 5:15, 7:00 p.m.

Lutheran Worship at the University

BETHEL LUTHERAN CHURCH (ALC)

312 Wisconsin Avenue—257-3577
8:00-9:30-11:00 a.m. "He Set His Face Toward Jerusalem" Pastor Robert Borgwardt, Holy Communion following 11:00 service, 7:30 p.m. service conducted by the chorus and two seminarians from the Theological Seminary of Columbus, Ohio.

LUTHER MEMORIAL CHURCH (LCA)

1021 University Avenue (across from Lathrop)

257 3681
Sunday Services: 9:30 a.m. and 11:00 a.m.
Sunday Church School, 9:30 a.m.
Communion at 10:30 a.m.
Sermon "What Kind of God Do You Want?" by Pastor Frank K. Eiford.
Nursery care for children thru age two—9:30-12:00 Noon.
Holy Week Services: Thursday, March 26, 10:00 a.m., 5:45 p.m. and 7:30 p.m. — Holy Communion Good Friday, March 27, 1-3:00 p.m.

WIS. LUTHERAN CHAPEL and STUDENT CENTER

(Wisconsin Evangelical Lutheran Synod)
220 W. Gilman (½ bl. off State)
257-1969 or 244-4316

Richard D. Baige, Pastor
Sunday, Worship at 9:30 & 11:00 a.m.
Cost-supper at 5:30 p.m.
Wednesday, Vespers at 7:00 p.m.
Choir rehearsal at 7:45 p.m.
Thursday, Study Group at 7 p.m.
Inquiry class at 8:30 p.m.

LUTHERAN CAMPUS MINISTRY LUTHERAN CAMPUS CENTER

1025 University Ave. 257-7178

CALVARY CHAPEL (LC-MS)

713 State Street (across from Library)—255-7214
Sunday: 9:30 & 11:00
Sunday evening, 5:30 supper
Tuesday: 7:45 a.m. Matins,
Sunday Evening 5:30 Eucharist,
Wednesday 5:30 p.m. Eucharist
—Campus Center
Thurs. 9:30 p.m. Vespers
Friday, 11:45-12:45 Confessions

Appleton, Neenah in Finals Tonight

By JEFFREY STANDAERT

Appleton West and Neenah won semi-final games yesterday to win the right to meet each other in tonight's WIAA state high school basketball championship at the Wisconsin fieldhouse.

The Terrors of Appleton rode the hot shooting of guard Rich Reitzner to put an end to Eau Claire Memorial's 24 game winning streak, downing the Old Abes 60-50 Friday afternoon.

Neenah ended Wauwatosa East's 24 game winning streak, coming from behind to hand the Red Raiders a 53-49 setback.

Eau Claire started strong against Appleton, controlling both boards with its front line of Pete Almberg, Stan Morley, and Bob Burling, and jumping off to a 5-0

lead before West could get on the scoreboard.

Reitzner then went to work for the Terrors, however, hitting on eight of 12 from the field to lead West to leads of 14-12 at the quarter, and 30-18 at the half.

Old Abe turnovers hurt Eau Claire's chances as much as did Reitzner's shooting, as they lost the ball six times on traveling in the first half.

Eau Claire put the clamps on Reitzner somewhat in the second half, holding him to only one basket, after the 6-0 junior had pumped in 17 points in the first half. Guard Greg Bohlig led the Abe charge, but was slowed in the final period by a knee injury.

Rebound baskets by Morley and Almberg cut the Appleton margin to as few as five points in the

second half, but the Terrors kept in front on free throws and occasional fast break buckets by Reitzner, who finished the game with 29 points to lead all scorers.

Tim Moriarty had 12 for Appleton, and 11 rebounds. Bohlig's 17 led Memorial, while Almberg had 16 and 12 rebounds.

Consolation round action saw Durand edge Monona Grove 53-49 in the other afternoon round game.

Neenah was ice cold in the first quarter against Wauwatosa East, as the Rockets could manage only three field goals and a free throw while Wauwatosa scored 14 points on jumpers by Jack Townsend, Paul Vollmer, and Jerry Clark.

Neither team seemed to want to score any points in the second period, but East apparently less so as the Rockets of Neenah closed the margin to 20-16 at half time on fast break baskets by Pat Hawley and Bob Block.

Hawley, who had scored 29 points in the Rockets' 79-72 victory over West Allis Hale, was held to only five by the rugged 'Tosa man for man defense, and got them all in Neenah's embarrassing first half.

Reserves Rick Matson and Bill Schultz came off the bench in the second half to bring the Rockets to a lead that wavered from between three and eight points through much of the half.

Schultz scored 10 points and grabbed six rebounds, while Matson had nine points and pulled down four rebounds, all in the second half. Meanwhile East's shooting, which had been far from spectacular in the first half, deteriorated even further.

A flock of free throws by Neenah guard John Arpin salted away the victory for the Rockets, their 24th in a row after an opening season defeat by Appleton West, the same team that the Rockets will be facing in tonight's championship game.

Arpin finished the game with 14 points and 13 rebounds for the Rockets, while Bob Block and Bill Schultz provided most of his support with 10 points each.

Durand and West Allis Hale meet for the consolation championship at 1:30 this afternoon, while tonight's championship encounter between Neenah and Appleton West will get under way at 7:35.



RICK MATSON of Neenah pulls down a rebound in the Rockets' 79-72 victory over West Allis Hale Thursday night at the Fieldhouse.

Photo by Rich Grossman

No Consolation for UW

By STEVE KLEIN

LAKE PLACID, N.Y.—Gordie McRae, Michigan Tech's fine goaltender, sat in the Tech locker room, holding an ice pack on his right knee following a Thursday afternoon practice session. He had been hit with a slap shot, and as he sat trying to ease the pain, he recalled another kind of pain.

He was thinking of last year, when Tech played in the consolation game of the NCAA hockey tournament in Colorado Springs.

"It's like playing with a knife in your back," he said, "and someone's turning it."

That experience will be Wisconsin's today when the Badgers meet the loser of the Michigan Tech-Clarkson game. That loser will be in an even tougher position than the Badgers, playing on only half a day's rest after the realization that you have been eliminated from the NCAA championship.

The players' mood and that of the nearly 200 people who traveled so far to watch the Badgers, was one of sadness, not disappointment.

No one here is disappointed in the season Wisconsin has had. It was a season that no one could have predicted.

But there is that sadness that follows when your pride is bruised. Someone asked Murray Heatley if a leg bruise he suffered in the first period hurt. "The only thing that hurts is my pride," Heatley answered.

Pat Lannan, who helped kill

penalties and took over on right wing when Norm Cherrey was hurt in the second period, admitted it would be tough to get up for the consolation game, but added, "Once we get the equipment on again, I'm sure we'll give it everything we have."

Cherrey, while trying to block a shot, was hit in the right knee by a Dan Lodboe slap shot from the point during a Cornell power play.

"You don't think about what might happen, you just try to get in the way," Cherrey said. It also got Cherrey out of the way for the rest of the game when the knee tightened up.

John Jaggar, who was named Wisconsin's first hockey All-American, was not enjoying the honor immediately after the game. "Cornell really has good forecheckers," Jaggar said. "They backchecked well, too. Even when their defensemen were beat, their forwards were back backchecking."

"We just didn't have the puck enough," he continued. "We didn't forecheck as well as we have."

Coach Bob Johnson agreed that the Badgers just weren't able to play their game. "We didn't accelerate like we can," he explained. "We didn't buzz like we can."

The Big Red handled the Badgers' attempts to dump the puck much better than Wisconsin handled Cornell. Cornell played its defensemen close to the boards, and the Big Red forwards constantly harassed the puck carrier

with two, and sometimes three backcheckers.

When the Badgers tried to dump the puck along the boards, a defenseman would be there just inside his own blue line. Instead of having to dig the puck out from deep in the defensive zone, as the Badgers were all night, Cornell simply held the puck just inside the blue line and passed it out quickly.

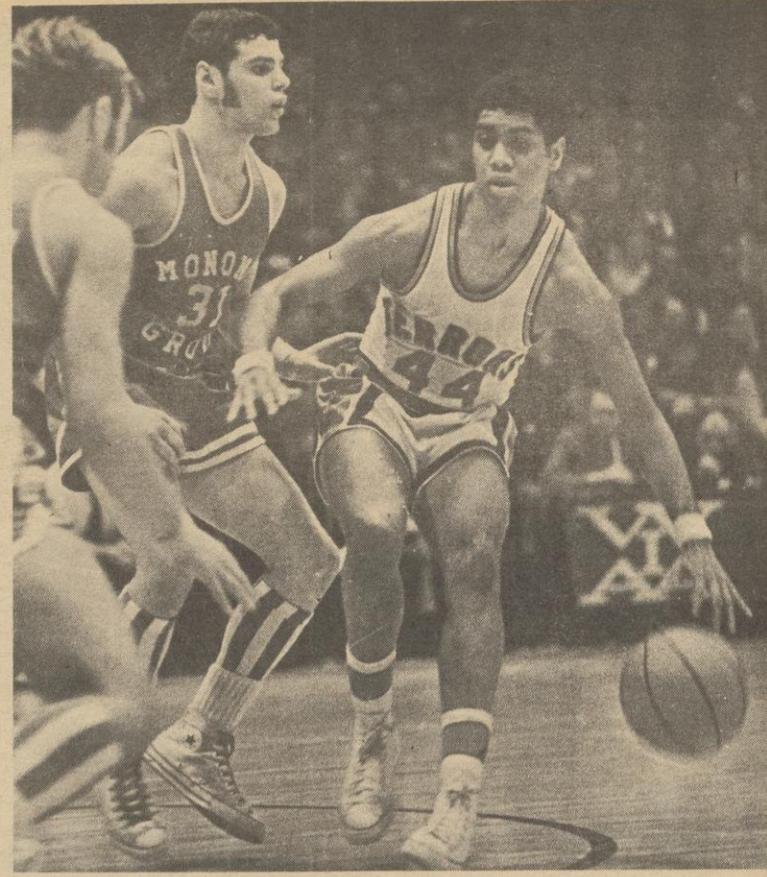
Instead of dumping the puck along the boards, Cornell would fire it on goal. Many of Wayne Thomas' 36 saves were taken from the blue line or farther out.

Thomas got a piece of both Cornell shots that beat him. "The first guy (Garth Ryan) hit my left leg pad and it dribbled in," said Thomas. "The second one hit my right arm and that side of my body, and dropped behind me."

"All they did was dump the puck," Thomas continued. "There just weren't any three on two's. They didn't do anything individually."

Jaggar summed up the Badgers' feelings on just how good Cornell was. "You think back," he said, "and you don't know what to think. They didn't have one guy who picked the puck up and carried it through. Cornell beat us on a given night."

But it was the wrong given night to lose for the Badgers. Now there are no more nights, just one final afternoon consolation game that won't be much consolation.



APPLETON WEST'S STAN MOULTON-PEDDIE maneuvers around Monona Grove's Tom DeRungs in WIAA state high school basketball action Thursday night.

Photo by Rich Faverty

Michigan Tech Falls

LAKE PLACID, N.Y.—For the third time in a 22-year history of the NCAA Hockey Tournament, there will be an all-East final.

Clarkson joined Cornell in tonight's title game by defeating Michigan Tech, 4-3, Friday. The Huskies and Wisconsin will meet for third place at 1 p.m. CST at the Olympic Arena here. The game can be heard on WIBA, FM.

Defenseman Wayne LaChance scored what proved to be the winning goal at 14:44 of the third period when Rick Magnuson passed the puck out of a crowd at center ice. LaChance broke up ice, and beat Tech goaltender Gordie McRae with a wrist shot to make the score 4-2.

The Huskies narrowed the margin on a power play to 4-3 with 40 seconds remaining, flipping

a second rebound over Bullock who was down on the ice.

Clarkson's Jerry Kemp and Tech's Herb Boxer traded first period goals. Kemp's came at 6:12 on a two-one-one pass from Magnuson. Boxer tied the game at 8:18 when Ken Tucker dropped him a pass 35 feet out. Boxer's slapshot beat Bullock high on the stick side.

The second period scoring all came on power plays, two by Clarkson's John Halme and one by the Huskies' Lyle Moffatt.

Halme made it 2-1 at 2:30 on a rebound in front. Moffatt tied it up at 13:05, tipping in John Grisdale's shot from the right point and Halme took the Golden Knights in front to stay at 15:40, streaking up ice and beating McRae.

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